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IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Final Ajournment of the Legislature.

Farewell Speeches of Lieut.-Gov. Jones and Speaker Callicot.

What Has Been Done and What Has Been Left Undone.

Passage of the Tax Bill, the Constitutional Amendment Resolutions, and the Gold Bill.

Governor Seymour's Veto of the Soldiers' Proxy Bill.

THE CHARGES OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 25, 1863.

Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., it being the one hundred and tenth day of the session. The closing proceedings were marked with nothing extraordinary, beyond the fact that last evening Mr. FLYNN and one or two others set the rules and officers of the House at defiance, whereupon the Speaker dispatched a message to the Mayor of the city, which very speedily brought a police force to the Capitol. Happily there was no occasion for them, as a better, or less, spirit soon prevailed. To repeat the language used by FLYNN would be to soil the paper on which I write. The scene was simply disgraceful in the extreme. The odium attaches, however, solely to Mr. FLYNN, Mr. MURRAY and a few others, already too notorious to provoke the slightest surprise.

Less than an hour after closing my letter yesterday, the Senate, as I predicted it would, receded from its action of last evening, concurred in the House amendments to Broadway, gave the finishing touch to the bill, leaving nothing but the Governor's signature requisite.

Then came the Cross Town bill, which went through in close company, receiving 19 votes, while Broadway received but 17.

I believe it generally happens, that really important bills are left over to encounter their fate in the last hours of the session. It happens so this time. One of the bills I refer to is that conforming the laws of the State to the Federal Banking law. It had passed the Senate after mature deliberation. In the House it encountered fierce opposition. There was no time for a contest, and so the friends of the bill consented to have the bill amended so as to provide that the securities hereafter deposited with the Superintendent of the Banking Department shall be two-thirds United States stocks, and one-third State stocks. In this shape the bill passed the House and was sent to the Senate. The Democrats undertook, at the last moment, to make it a party question, but it failed. The Senate passed the bill as it came from the House.

Another was the State Tax bill, which, it will be recollected, was passed with a section requiring the County Treasurers to pay over the taxes collected within a certain time, and which bill was recalled from the Governor, and amended by the House by striking out this section, and then sent to the Senate, which body refused to recognise the right of the House to do anything of the sort. This bill came down to the House last evening, when that body receded so far as to appoint a Committee of Conference.

The Speaker, in naming the Committee, omitted to place on it Mr. T. C. FIELDS.

Mr. MURPHY moved that he be added, when the Speaker said the rule permitted but five members; whereupon Mr. MURPHY moved to substitute Mr. FIELDS for some other name. The Speaker then said in explanation, Mr. FIELDS had been left off because at an early stage of the session he had requested to be omitted from all Committees, and he had been gratified; whereupon Mr. FIELDS' subsided, under a realising sense that chickens sometimes come home to roost.

At the evening session the Committee of Conference reported substantially that, the bill having passed both houses and gone to the Executive, neither house could recall it without the consent of the other, and that the action of the Assembly was irregular and invalid. Whereupon the House proposed another Committee, and another was appointed. But nothing came of it. The bill will go to the Governor, as it was before recalled by the House.

In the Senate, at the evening session, the bill taxing the capital of banks and insurance companies, a measure of great importance, passed as it has previously passed the House.

In the evening, the message of the Governor, returning the bill providing for voting by proxy, was received in the Senate, with his reasons for vetoing the same. The Senate thereupon passed the bill by a two-third vote. In the House it failed to receive the requisite number of votes. The Senate then passed Mr. DEAN'S constitutional amendment resolutions, amended by Mr. GARDNER, providing for taking the votes of soldiers in the field, and the House concurred in the same. This will be the upshot of the matter.

Another still, was the anti-gold gambling bill, introduced by Mr. DEAN to the House, and passed by that body. It was amended by the Senate, and was finally passed as it came from the House. It restricts operations in gold at par, the Senate receding from the position of absolute prohibition.

These three last are among the most important of the session, and it is but just to say that to the early and persistent efforts of Judge DEAN the passage of the anti-gold-gambling bill is mainly due.

Among the bills lost, that ought to have gone through, was that relating to the Staten Island ferry. The last that went through was the bill incorporating the Neptune Steamship Company—said to be a "big thing."

Probably a less number of meritorious bills finally fell through than usual. The whole number passed is not much, if any, under 500. The number that had received the signature of the Governor up to the hour of adjournment was 327.

The Governor holds that it is valid to sign bills any time within ten days subsequent to the adjournment. His Excellency signs no bill without a full and complete examination; and it is but proper to say that this very important and arduous duty, in a large measure, devolves on JOHN F. SEYMOUR, Esq.

After an hour or two spent in fun and frolic, this morning, with two or three recesses, the two houses adjourned at 11 o'clock. Before declaring the final adjournment, Lieut.-Gov. JONES, in the Senate, and Speaker CALLICOT, in the House, addressed the bodies over which they presided in remarks appropriate to the occasion, when the Senators and members, after brief leave-takings, separated, many of them to meet no more on earth—a reflection which even the bustle of the occasion could not wholly drive from the minds of the most careless, while it gave a sober cast to the more thoughtful.

Probably this Legislature operates with as literal a game of its own shortcomings as any of its predecessors. I have been a witness to many of its doings, and have some idea of how much ground there is for the rumors of corruption in connection with its proceedings. Not within many years, if ever, has any Legislature been less free from similar rumors, more or less freely circulated. Whatever may be actual facts concerning present rumors, of one fact I am confident—if corrupt means have been used to procure the passage of laws, those laws have not been of a character to increase the taxes of the State, or seriously assault the State Treasury. While the taxes of the State have been greatly increased, I do not believe a cent has been used or attempted to be used to this end. An injurious and thoughtless idea of this sort was put afloat in a recent editorial in the *Tribune*, wherein it was stated, after rehearing in a magnified form the rumors of corruption, that "doubtless the State would be made to sweat for it;" in other words, enormous taxation would in consequence ensue. If taxation is to be enormous, it will be because of the following enactments:

For bounties to soldiers and support of their families	$3,000,000
For the Susquehannah Railroad	500,000
For the better care of our soldiers	200,000
For ground for new capitol	65,000
For improvement of navigation of Hudson	100,000
Total	$4,565,000

The Supply bill will compare favorably with preceding years. Does anybody believe that corrupt means have been used to pass the above? If so, who? And yet these, almost exclusively, are the laws that will increase taxation. How unjust, thoughtless, or worse it is then to charge the increase of taxation to the corrupt character of the Legislature. So far from this being true, I undertake to say, that not for years has there been a session so free from this sort of imputation as this.

But I will not deny that there exists good ground for the charge of corruption in regard to the Broadway, and perhaps one or two other bills. If half of what is said be true, the dereliction in this respect has been most flagrant; nor is it to be supposed that, if money has been paid, it has been all on one side. And it is cruelly unjust to make the charge indiscriminately; because of a certain number of black sheep, in a small or great, the whole flock should not be condemned. That the Senate and the Assembly embraced true and honorable men, no one can dispute; and if all were not, I am persuaded that by far the larger proportion were not only honest, but wholly free from reproach. An unequaled willingness to be corrupted, in certain instances, has unquestionably existed, and this fact has, I am persuaded, done much to give wings to the belief in the universality of corruption. That the heretofore-ness of corruption, in a few cases, rather than its universality, or increase over other years, is the real fact, I am constrained to believe.

I undertake no defence of this Legislature, if it needs any, but simply protest against the indiscriminately sweeping charges of corruption, whereby many good men are made to suffer for the sins of a comparatively few bad ones.

Whatever else may have been true of this session, it has not seen, as in former years, a hungry horde of contractors congregated to make fierce assaults on the State Treasury, for jobs or other schemes of personal advantage. In this respect the State has, I believe, been let alone to an unequaled extent. If bills of private advantage, like the Broadway, have been "made to sweat," I am quite sure a word of commendation is due for the fact the State has so far escaped the usual raids on the public treasury for personal ends. RODERICK.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 25.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed JAMES A. FARRELL as Commissary-General, *vice* BENJAMIN WELCH, deceased.

The opponents of the Gold bill claim that it was not duly passed, Speaker CALLICOT, of the Assembly, having neglected to order a vote on agreeing with the report of the Conference Committee.

Messrs. BROWN and SEARLES, under arrest, charged with felony in connection with legislative matters, have been held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 25.

The bill incorporating the Neptune Steamship Company was passed.

Two reports were presented on the Brooklyn Gas bill. No action was taken.

The bill extending the streets between West Fourteenth and West Thirty-first streets was lost for want of a two-thirds vote.

At 11 o'clock, after addresses by Lieut.-Gov. JONES and Senator BELL, the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

LIEUT.-GOV. JONES' ADDRESS.

SENATORS: This Legislative session has come to a close; and the only official duty left me to discharge, is to declare the final adjournment of the Senate. But we may linger a moment before the solemn announcement is made, which is destined to separate many of us probably for ever. It is becoming, then, to pause an instant in view of the fact that all the intimate personal associations, which have here been formed, are just on the eve of being severed, never, perhaps, to be renewed in life. Permit me, Senators, to testify to you, in the most effective way that circumstances will permit, my grateful appreciation of the very complimentary terms in which you have been pleased to allude to the duties of presiding officer of this body during the present session. If I have been at all successful in this respect I should be doing injustice to both myself and you if I failed to ascribe it mainly to the aid which you have at all times extended to me. I am conscious of having often erred in administering the duties of the Chair; but a disposition on your part to treat me with a generosity which I have neither merited or had any right to expect, has led you to overlook my errors and withhold from me your censure. You have all along assumed that I intended to exercise entire impartiality, and you have been willing to forgive the want of success from the belief that I was putting forth an earnest and honest effort to achieve it. I trust that I shall never cease to cherish the recollection of the uniform kindness which you have extended to me, and that I shall never fail properly to appreciate, although not able to reciprocate, the graceful courtesies of which you have made me the honored recipient. At this solemn hour of parting, let us learn well the lesson which duty and patriotism are teaching us in this important crisis of our country's destiny—this fearful period of the nation's peril. We should never forget that we belong to a country which has secured to all its people the inestimable benefits of Constitutional freedom, and whose past history of progress, prosperity and power, makes us justly proud of bearing the honored title of American citizens. Let us regard as friends those who would save, and as enemies those who would destroy it. Let us speak peace, when peace is practicable, and not abandon the means, as it seems now, the only means by which it can be attained. The foes of National unity are our foes everywhere, and must be resisted and defeated with the united energies, and by the strong arms of those who would save the Republic and restore the Union. Let these be the paramount objects of all our efforts, and all our struggles; and let us regard as our enemies, and the enemies of our beloved country, those who, for any purpose, however humane or meritorious it may appear, would, on the one hand, needlessly divide the Union sentiments of loyal people; or who, on the other, from passion or prejudice, or from any other cause, would paralyze or weaken the arms of the Government. When I met you here at the beginning of this session, I was a stranger to most of you. I leave you at its close the personal friend of each and every one of you. In casting my eyes around this circle, toward whom I entertain not the slightest particle of enmity, and, as between myself and you, so also amongst yourselves, and without, as I believe, a single exception, there exists only sentiments of the warmest regard and friendship. Under such circumstances, how is it is possible for us to part without experiencing the deepest emotions of pain and regret? May Heaven bless you all with many, and prosperous, and happy days; and give you "peace and joy" at last. In pursuance of the concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly, I now declare the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 25.

The Conference Committee reported that the Senate receded from its amendments to the Gold bill, thereupon Speaker CALLICOT declared the bill duly passed, and the Assembly took a recess.

The House again met shortly afterward, and after an address from the Speaker, the Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

SPEAKER CALLICOT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: The time fixed by concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature has arrived. Although the organization of this Assembly was not effected without a struggle of peculiar severity, its subsequent deliberations have been conducted with a fair degree of calmness and harmony. Its labors will compare favorably with those of any previous session, and has resulted in much legislation that was required for the welfare of the State. We have reason to be thankful to Divine Providence that no seat in our body has been vacated by sickness or death, but it is a solemn thought, that we shall never, probably, all meet together again on this side of the grave. As we are about to part, let us forget whatever personal differences may have agitated us, and henceforth cherish only the pleasant memories of the past. In the performance of the arduous duties of the Chair, I cannot flatter myself that I have been entirely free from mistake, but I have endeavored to act as impartially, as intelligently, and as efficiently as possible, and have been greatly aided by your kind cooperation and support. If, by the rigid enforcement of the rules of order, any one of you has at times felt himself aggrieved, I trust that no ill-feeling has been in that way engendered, and that you will do me the justice to believe that in my official capacity, as your presiding officer, I have administered the parliamentary law to the best of my knowledge and ability, without fear, favor or affection. Let us hope that before our successors shall have convened in this chamber the wicked rebellion which now afflicts so large a part of our national territory will be extinguished, the Federal Union restored, and the authority of the general Government everywhere enforced and respected, so that the friendly relations which formerly existed between the Empire State of the North and the sister States of the South may be renewed. With the heartfelt wish that you may each and all have a safe journey to your respective homes, and that your future may be prosperous and happy, gentlemen, I bid you all farewell. In pursuance of the joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly, I now declare this House of the Assembly of the State of New-York adjourned *sine die*.

Gov. Seymour's Veto of the Soldiers' Voting Bill.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 24, 1863.

To the Senate:

I return without my signature the act entitled "An Act to secure the elective franchise to the qualified voters of the Army and Navy of the State of New-York."

It is so clearly in violation of the Constitution, in the judgment of men of all parties, that it is needless to dwell upon that objection to the bill. While it only received in the Assembly the number of votes necessary to its passage, some of those who voted for it openly stated their opposition to the measure. After its passage in that branch of the Legislature which got unanimity, and without regard to political differences, adopted the resolution for an amendment of the Constitution, to secure the objects of this bill in accordance with the recommendations of the message which I lately sent to the Legislature on this subject. I do not doubt that the Senate will also pass the resolutions, with the same unanimity, and then the whole subject will be disposed of with the same assent and approval of all, and in a mode free from all doubts and uncertainties.

This bill is not only unconstitutional, but is also extremely defective and highly objectionable.

The time yet remaining of the present session will not permit me to specify all the objections to its details. It does not require the proxy of the soldier to be proven before the representative of the State, but gives the power only to field officers of regiments who have been recently brought within the operation of the most arbitrary rules of military government; it does not permit the soldier to choose the friend in whom he would most confide as his proxy, but requires him to select one from the class of freeholders, who are not recognised by our Constitution as entitled to special privileges; it subjects the person appointed (though without his consent) as a proxy, to the penalties of a criminal offence, fine and imprisonment for refusing or neglecting to deposit the vote he receives, though he may believe that it is not genuine; it provides no means of verifying at the polls the authenticity of proxies; it requires the inspectors to deposit in the ballot-box, under the penalties of a criminal offence, the ballots received with any proxy, however much reason there may be to doubt its authenticity; it allows proxies and ballots to be sent by mail or otherwise, which permits a messenger to be selected by other persons than the voter; it does not require the messenger to be sworn; it does not require him to deliver the proxies and ballots to the persons named as proxies, but permits him to destroy or change the proxies and ballots or deliver them to any unsworn and unauthorized person he may select; it does not make the change or destruction of the ballots, except by the person appointed proxy, a criminal offence, or punish such an act in any manner; it fails to protect the secrecy of the ballot; and it requires the person named as proxy to deposit in the ballot-box the ballots delivered to him with a proxy, by an unknown person, although they may be different from those he knows were sent by the voter. This brief statement will be sufficient to satisfy all, of the many opportunities this bill affords for great frauds upon the electors in the army and upon the ballot-box at home. The deposit of a ballot is a final and irrevocable act, and the people will never permit ballots to be received unless with abundant guarantees that they are, beyond doubt, the free act of the electors.

The bill is in conflict with vital principles of electral purity and independence. It is well said by Dr. LIEBER, in his work on *Civil Liberty and Self-Government*, that "all elections must be superintended by election judges and officers, independent of the Executive, or any other organized or unorganized power of the Government. The indecency as well as the absurdity and immorality of the Government recommending what is to be voted, ought never to be permitted."

This bill not only fails to guard against abuses and frauds, but it offers every inducement and temptation to perpetrate them, to those who are under the immediate and particular control of the General Government. That Government has not hesitated to interfere directly with the local elections, by permitting officers of high rank to engage in them, in States of which they are not citizens. In marked instances, high and profitable military commissions have been given to those who have never rendered one day of military duty, who have never been upon a battle-field; but who have been in the receipt of military pay and military honors, to support them in their interference, in behalf of the Administration, with the elective franchises of different sovereign and loyal States.

Not only have some thus been rewarded for going beyond the bounds of military propriety, but others, and subordinate officers, have been punished and degraded for the fair and independent exercise of their political rights, at their own homes, and in the performance of their civil duties. I call the attention of the Legislature and the public to the following order to the Governor of New-Hampshire:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 13, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 119.—(Extract)—* * *

94. By direction of the President the following officers are hereby dismissed from the service of the United States: * * * Lieut. A. J. Edgerly, Fourth New-Hampshire Volunteers, for circulating Copperhead tickets and doing all in his power to promote the success of the rebel cause in his State.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

I regret to say that I have ample evidence that this order was issued in the terms above recited.

This order, unjust and unworthy in its purposes and most offensive in its terms, punishes a citizen and a soldier for supporting a candidate for the office of Governor in his own State who received many thousand more of the votes of its electors than any other candidate for the station, including the one who represented more particularly the views and purposes of the National Administration. Such acts are more disastrous to the cause of our Union than the loss of battles. Such violent measures of partisanship weaken, divide and distract the people of the North, at the very moment they are called upon without distinction of party to make that sacrifice of blood and treasure to uphold the Government. Notwithstanding the notoriety of these acts, the bill I return throws no guard around the rights and independence of our soldiers in the field. An amendment designed to protect them against coercion and fraud, was rejected in one branch of the Legislature.

I deem it my duty not only to state these objections to the bill as reasons why I cannot sign it, but also to protest, in behalf of the people of this State, against the wrongs of which I have spoken, and for the further purpose of securing such discussion in regard to them, when the Constitution is amended in pursuance of the recommendations I have submitted, that the legislation which may be hereafter had shall be calculated to secure the rights of our citizens and soldiers, and to punish every attempt to invade their rights by force or by fraud.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Charges of Bribery and Corruption.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

Charges of bribery and corruption in connection with legislative matters, preferred by THURLOW MCNAMARA, of the firm of BOWEN & MCNAMARA, of New-York, are now undergoing investigation before Justice CLEM. The charges implicate several members of the Assembly, and a number of outsiders, known as "Lobbyers." Two of the two parties have been arrested, Mr. WILLIAM B. BROWN, member from the Third Assembly District, Monroe County, and one GEORGE SEARLS, formerly a member of Assembly, of Cattaraugus County. JAMES R. THOMPSON, the witness examined yesterday, testified substantially, that he had been retained by one MATTHEW T. BRETT, or said SEARLS, to advocate the Broadway Railroad bill; that he desired, and Brown sought an introduction to one or the other of these parties; that he recommended Mr. BROWN to them as a member who was worth more to them than Mr. individual voters, (the words, that he could influence, more or less, the votes of other members); that he understood it was arranged between said BROWN and SEARLS that he (BROWN) should receive $400—$200 down and $200 after voting for the bill; and that other members, whom it was supposed he could influence, should be paid, on voting for the bill, $200 each; that on a certain evening SEARLS sent him to the Capitol to request BROWN to call and see him (SEARLS) at the Franklin House; that BROWN was unable to get away immediately, and he returned and informed SEARLS of that fact, who thereupon, putting two $100 bills in an envelope, said that he would go to the Capitol and see him there; that he (THOMPSON) accompanied SEARLS; that they met BROWN in the cloak-room; that SEARLS and BROWN stepped on one side, and, after a brief conversation, separated; that, subsequently, on the same evening, he understood that the money had been paid and the arrangement perfected; that he understood that BROWN did not get the money for his own vote, but to work for the bill, and that he (BROWN) reserved to himself the right to return the money within a given time, and withdraw from the "arrangement;" that some days after that specified time had elapsed BROWN claimed the right to withdraw and return the money; that SEARLS or BROWN remonstrated, contending that he would "get into a scrape" if he did withdraw, because he had entered into a contract with them; that BROWN persisted, and did return the money in an envelope similar to that in which SEARLS had originally placed it, and that he (THOMPSON) then saw the money, and it consisted of two $100 bills. This is, substantially, the testimony of Mr. THOMPSON on the direct examination. The cross-examination elicited little that was different from this, beyond the fact that Mr. THOMPSON admits that he has received some $50 for services rendered on behalf of this bill, and that he has had a partial understanding with Mr. SEARLS that his services are worth some $100 more, and the additional fact that he (THOMPSON) received $200 for aiding in electing Mr. CALLICOT Speaker. Sundry witnesses have been subpœnaed, and it is claimed that their testimony will lead to the arrest of other parties.

Messrs. WERNER, SEAVER, HADLEY and HAND appear for the prosecution, and Messrs. COCHRANE, HARRIS and HOLBERTON for the defence.

Additional List of Acts Passed by the Legislature.

134. In relation to the Common Schools in the City of New-York.

135. To repeal an act entitled "An act in relation to school libraries in the City of New-York," passed April 12, 1860.

136. To authorize the Justices of the Peace in certain towns in Kings County to hold inquest in certain cases.

137. To amend an act passed April 18, 1860, entitled "An act to amend an act passed April 7, 1856, to amend an act to incorporate the Monroe and Haverstraw Road Company," passed March 10, 1854.

138. Relating to the Oswego Falls Bridge.

139. For the relief of SOPHIA A. WARNER.

140. To reduce the State assessment upon village property in the County of Tioga, and refund the excess of tax imposed on said property.

141. To authorize the Canal Board to hear and determine certain claims against the State for work done and material furnished on account of the enlargement and completion of the Canals.

142. To incorporate the Davenport Institution for female orphan children.

143. To confirm the proceedings of the Common Council in the City of Buffalo in relation to local improvements in Main-street, in said city.

144. To amend an act entitled "An act for the incorporation of companies formed to navigate the lakes and rivers," passed April 15, 1853.

145. Making appropriations for the support of Government for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of October, in the year 1863.

146. To authorize the payment of interests on certain canal drafts protested for non-payment.

147. To extend for the term of 31 years the charter of the Aurora and Buffalo Plank-road Company.

148. To incorporate the Church Home of the City of Troy.

149. To amend the act to organize the State Lunatic Asylum for insane convicts, passed April 8, 1859.

150. To amend the charter of the Rochester Water Works Company, and to authorize such Company to borrow money, and to secure the payment thereof by bond and mortgage.

151. To authorize the City of Buffalo to grant lands to the Young Men's Association of the City of Buffalo, or to said Association and the Grosvenor Library.

152. For the relief of the Buffalo Trust Company.

153. To amend an act entitled "An act to revise, amend and consolidate the several acts in relation to the village of Salem," passed April 16, 1851.

154. To amend an act entitled "An Act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," passed April 17, 1854.

155. To confer additional powers on the Board of Trustees for the village of Herkimer.

156. To provide for assessing and collecting highway tax in the village of Canajoharie.

157. To authorize the sale and conveyance of the interest of the infant heirs of Michael Roberts, deceased, in certain lands of which he died seized, and to provide for the disposition of the proceeds thereof.

158. To incorporate the Female Institution of the Visitation, of the City of Brooklyn.

159. Authorizing Commissioners of highways of the town of Walton, Delaware County, to lay out and open a highway in the village of Walton.

160. To incorporate the Vernon and Verona Turnpike Company.

161. To incorporate the Trustees of Seneca Lodge of Canandaigua.

162. To incorporate the Mohawk Valley and Pisco Railroad Company.

163. To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of the public health by draining certain swamp lands in the town of Northfield in the County of Richmond," passed March 29, 1852.

164. To amend an act entitled "An act to revise the charter of the City of Oswego," passed April 16, 1860.

165. To incorporate the Hornellsville Agricultural Fair-Ground Club.

166. To authorize the town of Bombay to borrow money to provide for the payment of the same.

167. To incorporate the Dry Goods Clerk Early Closing Association of the City of New-York.

168. To authorize the construction of a bridge in Massena, St. Lawrence County, and to provide for the payment of the same.

169. Authorizing the village of Hornellsville to cause the streets of said village to be lighted with gas.

170. To amend the charter of the village of Horseheads, in the County of Chemung.

171. To amend chapter 101 of the laws of 1862, entitled "An act in relation to the support and custody of indigent insane persons in the County of Genesee," passed April 1, 1863.

172. To extend the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Orangetown in the County of Rockland.

173. To authorize the Board of Supervisors to fix the salary of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Montgomery County.

174. To incorporate the village of Waverley in the town of Barton, County of Tioga, and to repeal the present charter.

175. To authorize the improvement of the Chemung Canal Feeder at the village of Corning.

176. To authorize the town of Dunkirk to construct a gravel, stone or macadamized road from Lake Erie, in the village of Dunkirk, to the town line of the town of Dunkirk.

177. An act in relation to certain bridges over the Chemung Canal in the village of Elmira.

178. To provide protection to the public park of the village of Speedsville, in Tompkins County.

179. To create a new Ward in the City of Rochester.

180. To authorize the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, to raise money for the payment of bounties to volunteers from said town in the service of the United States.

181. To authorize the Clerk of the County of Seneca to transcribe certain indices in his office.

182. In relation to the accounts of town officers.

183. To divide the Eleventh Ward, and create a new Ward, in the City of Brooklyn.

184. In relation to the detention of prisoners in the County of Kings.

185. To incorporate the Harlem Savings Bank.

186. To incorporate the Ithaca Savings Bank.

187. To authorize the Albany Exchange Bank to reduce its capital stock and to lessen the number of Directors.

188. To amend the act to revise and consolidate the laws in relation to the village of Ithaca, in the County of Tompkins, passed June 4, 1853.

189. To increase the number of Trustees for the First Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church of the village of Rochester.

190. To authorize the Commissioners of Highways of the town of Corning to inspect and repair a bridge.

191. To authorize the Union Bank of Rochester to reduce its capital stock, and reduce the number of directors.

192. To make separate road districts of parts of the towns of Castleton, Middletown and Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and to provide for the drainage.

193. Authorizing the Commissioners of Highways of the town of Westfield, Richmond County, to lay out and open a road in said town.

194. To promote the enlistment of volunteers now in the service of the United States, and the enlistment of persons into regiments and corps now in said service, and hereafter to be organized.

195. To abolish the office of Police Justice of the village of Fox Ferry in the County of Yates.

196. To establish the full liberties of the County of Kings.

197. In relation to the Jordan and Skaneateles Plank-road.

198. To authorize the New-York Warehousing Company to construct and maintain a pier and sea-wall or breakwater pier, and to erect warehouses on the land under water in front of their lands in the Twelfth Ward of the City of Brooklyn.

199. To amend Article second, title ten, of Chapter eight, part third of Revised Statutes, of summary proceedings to recover the possession of land in other cases.

200. To incorporate the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels.

201. To authorize "the Neptune Insurance Company of the City of New-York" to make insurance against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation.

202. For the protection of the Shutting Pond upon the Byram River.

203. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Kings County Savings Institution," passed April 16, 1859.

204. To provide for the payment of interest on certain canal drafts, certificates, awards for damages and estimates for work done on the canals of the State.

205. To amend the charter of the Erie County Savings Bank.

206. Authorizing the Common Council of the City of Buffalo to make assessments to defray the expenses of local improvements on Niagara-street.

207. To enlarge the powers of the Board of Supervisors of Orleans County, under chapter 16 of the laws of 1863.

208. To incorporate the Chemango Valley Railroad Company.

209. In relation to the Salary of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.

210. In relation to the moneys and securities in the custody of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

211. To amend the act entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Villages," passed Dec. 7, 1847, so far as relates to the village of Port Jervis, in the County of Orange.

212. To revise and amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Chemung Bridge Company," passed May 2, 1831, and an act reviving and amending the same, passed April 27, 1840.

213. To amend an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Villages, passed December 7, 1847, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, passed March 26, 1855, and April 16, 1857, so far as relates to the Village of Niagara City in the County of Niagara.

214. To exempt the town of Brookhaven from the operation of the act passed April 9, 1847, entitled "An Act to protect the Woodlands in Suffolk County against Destruction by Fire."

215. To incorporate the St. Joseph German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of Rochester, Monroe County.

216. In relation to evidence.

217. To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Ulster County Savings Institution," passed April 12, 1861.

218. To amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of villages," passed Dec. 7, 1847, so far as relates to the village of Middletown, in the County of Orange.

219. To amend the act entitled "An act to prevent and punish fraud in the use of false stamps, brands, labels, or trade marks," passed April 16, 1861.

220. Making appropriations for certain expenses of Government, and to supply deficiencies in former appropriations.

221. To authorize the construction of a Macadam or other suitable road in the town of Southfield, Richmond County, and for the assessment and collection of the cost thereof.

222. To amend the act entitled "An act to facilitate the service of process in certain cases," passed June 30th, 1855.

223. To provide for reimbursing, by a tax upon the town of South Bristol, in the County of Ontario, money contributed in said town to pay bounties to volunteers, and to aid in supporting their families.

224. To authorize the Supervisors of the County of Erie, and the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Buffalo, to dispose of and build on certain lands in said city.

225. To amend an act requiring the Justices of the Peace in the several towns of Monroe and Niagara Counties, and the Police Justice of the City of Rochester, to pay over to the County Treasurer all fines received annually, to the Board of Supervisors.

226. To provide for canceling judgments entered in the office of the Clerk of Kings County upon agreements.

227. To amend an act entitled "An Act to authorize the laying of a double railroad track in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and the town of Newtown, in the County of Queens," passed April 16, 1860.

228. To authorize the appraisal and payment of canal damages to Henry F. Palmer, Andrew C. Lamoreaux, Daniel F. Beach, Abram Peck, Sackett L. Husted, Lewis Husted and Richard Stone.

229. Making appropriation to complete a bridge across the Sacandaga River at Northville, in the County of Fulton.

230. Authorizing the election of a Police Justice and appointment of Police Constables for the Village of Lockport.

231. For the appraisal and payment of land damages to Calvin Woodhull.

232. To provide and repair arms and equipments of the militia of the State, and for the public defence.

233. To incorporate the Soldiers' Home.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Contradictory Reports About the Rebel Forces.

OUR TROOPS IN MOTION.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 24.

The correspondent of the *Democrat*, of this city, writing from Rolla, says:

"Gen. MARMADUKE has a force of twenty thousand rebels in Southeast Missouri, and Gen. PRICE has a force of twelve thousand conscripts at Pocahontas." This is, doubtless, an exaggeration.

Gen. VANDEVEER left for Rolla on Wednesday with a brigade of cavalry and some artillery and infantry, and the remainder of the cavalry and artillery of Gens. EWING'S and OSBUN'S divisions were ordered to move yesterday.

PILOT KNOB, MO., April 23.

The intelligence as to the number and intentions of the rebels under Gen. MARMADUKE is unsatisfactory.

The number of rebels that MARMADUKE has with him is estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000.

The main body of the rebels is stationed from two to three miles beyond Fredericktown.

A detachment of our troops is within a half mile of that place.

Attempts were made by the rebels last night to burn three bridges on the Iron Mountain Railroad, midway between here and St. Louis, but they were repulsed with a loss of five killed and twenty wounded.

Gen. VANDEVEER has arrived here with cavalry and artillery and assumed command of the place.

THE REBEL RAID INTO MISSOURI.

The following dispatch to Gen. DAVIDSON gives an account of the attack on Patterson, Mo., by the rebels. Patterson, the scene of the engagement, is about twenty-eight miles south of Pilot Knob:

BY TELEGRAPH TO PILOT KNOB, April 21, 1863.

To Gen. Davidson:

I could not communicate with you yesterday. The line was cut as soon as the engagement began, which was six miles from my post. I had a scout out on Black River, who found the enemy early yesterday morning, but he succeeded in cutting them off, so that they could not communicate with me.

The number of the enemy was between 1,500 and 2,000. I think they had six pieces of artillery. I could not ascertain who commanded the enemy. The attack began about 12 o'clock, on Reeves' Station road, with a scout I had sent out in that direction. I then sent Major WOOD on to reinforce, with a battalion, who held them in check, and skirmished them into town. This gave me time to load my trains, and have them ready to move, if I had to retreat.

Before I left the town I destroyed what stores I could not bring away. Nothing fell into the hands of the enemy. The fight continued to Big Creek, about eight miles this side of Patterson. The engagement was severe in the extreme, often fighting hand to hand. At Big Creek they got into my front and attempted to cut off my retreat, but I forced my way and formed on this side of the creek; but the enemy did not renew the engagement.

My loss in killed, wounded and missing, in the action, was about fifty. I had scouts on the Van Buren, Greenwood, Valley and Bush Creek roads, also on the Reeves' Station road, which I have not heard from. I will send you an official report as soon as I can learn all the details.

Major MCCOMMAS was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. I think his wound was mortal. My regiment fell back in good order, and are now together, except the scout above-mentioned. I had about 400 men in the engagement.

(Signed) EDWIN SMART,
Colonel Commanding.

THE FIGHT AT FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

GEN. CURTIS' OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, April 19, 1863.

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

The rebels under Gen. CABELL attacked my forces at Fayetteville, ARK., yesterday at daylight. The enemy was about 2,000 strong, with two pieces of artillery. Our forces, under Col. HARRISON, were about equal in number, but all Arkansas recruits, poorly armed and equipped.

The fight lasted about four hours, resulting in a complete victory, with a loss on our side of only 5 killed and 17 wounded, and a few prisoners. The enemy's loss much greater.

Our Arkansas troops behaved nobly.

The enemy retreated in disorder toward Ozark.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

Railroad Disaster.

PEORIA, Ms., Saturday, April 25.

The train from Kendall's Mills for Augusta this morning ran off the track. Several passengers were seriously injured.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Growing Magnitude of the Food Question.

An Appeal from the Governor of Alabama to Raise Corn.

A Woman's Riot in Milledgeville, Ga.

High Prices of Groceries and Dry Goods.

THE VIEWS OF VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS

CONDITION OF THE REBEL FINANCES.

Interesting Miscellaneous News.

We have received late files of Richmond papers, from which we extract the following:

THE FOOD QUESTION.

HINTS FOR THE LADIES.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of April 16 opens a labored leader, headed "On a War Footing," with this significant paragraph:

"It may be doubted whether our people are perfectly alive to the arduous character of the task they have undertaken, in vindicating the sovereignty of their States against so powerful an enemy. If they truly appreciated it, we believe that there would *not be such a display of sumptuous dress in our streets; nor such a demand for coo ly fabrics not produced at home, which must be purchased in the enemy's country, and smuggled across the lines.* We should not have heard so much lately of constitutional opposition to impressment for the subsistence of our forces; nor would Congress be wasting its time in discussing abstract propositions concerning the paramountcy of martial law, and defining the differences between martial and military law."

Then after a prolix discussion of the vast superiority which the Confederate States have over the National, from a political point of view, it proceeds:

"Most persons, however, are lazily inclined to put off the hour of painful effort, privation self-denial, by a sort of vague idea that the difficulty will be over soon. They say still—as they have been saying steadily for a year and a half—that three months, or six, will see an end of the war; that it will be time enough to do without extravagant luxuries when we can no longer procure them; that the country is incurring a debt at any rate; and a few scores of millions more or less, matters little; further, that home manufactures are coarse and plebian-looking; especially, that women, in homespun are frights.

The fact is admitted that rich dresses are much more becoming to that amiable sex, and 'we should always desire to see them resplendent in all the rarest tissues of all the looms of France, or, at least, elegantly neat in the fabrics of Lowell.' Yet they, and all of us, but better consider, at what cost this sort of style is kept up; not present cost in money alone—though that is much, while our soldiers dine on a quarter of a pound of bacon—but a future possible cost in freedom and glory to our country.

In the first place, the war may very probably, we think, certainly, last two years more at least. In the next place, every dollar we pay for even the most necessary articles—to say nothing of luxuries, brought through the lines, is a dollar paid into the Yankee purse. The Yankee would lose, that

WOMEN'S RIOT AT MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

The Atlanta, Ga., *Confederacy* announces that there was a woman's riot Milledgeville in the State house a few days ago, a copy of which paper is in the hands of a reporter, and from which the following account is taken:

"Yesterday was a day of excitement in the capital. There were many ladies and gentlemen assembled in the lobby of the house of representatives, many of the latter standing, and women occupying every one of the seats reserved for the members. Every one seemed to be there for a purpose, and that purpose was soon developed. The ladies had assembled to hear the report of the committee on the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within four miles of the capital. The report was read by Mr. Hall, of Bibb, and was in favor of the passage of the bill. Mr. Hall had scarcely taken his seat when Mr. Hardeman, of Bibb, arose and moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Mr. Hardeman spoke against the bill, and was followed by Mr. Hall, in favor of the bill. Mr. Hardeman replied to Mr. Hall, and was followed by Mr. Hall in a closing speech in favor of the bill. The vote was then taken on striking out the enacting clause, and resulted in the defeat of the motion by a vote of 93 to 58. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and resulted in its passage by a vote of 93 to 58. The announcement of the vote was received with applause by the ladies in the lobby, and with hisses by the gentlemen. The ladies then left the lobby, and the gentlemen proceeded to business. Mr. Hall, from the committee on the code, reported a bill to amend section 4,310 of the code, relative to the sale of liquor in the vicinity of the capital. The bill was read the first time, and Mr. Hall moved the suspension of the rules, and the second reading of the bill. Mr. Hall then moved the previous question on the passage of the bill to the second reading. Mr. Hardeman moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Mr. Hardeman spoke against the bill, and was followed by Mr. Hall in favor of the bill. Mr. Hardeman replied to Mr. Hall, and was followed by Mr. Hall in a closing speech in favor of the bill. The vote was then taken on striking out the enacting clause of the bill, and resulted in the defeat of the motion by a vote of 93 to 58. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill to the second reading

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have an account this morning, from the Army of the Potomac, of a dashing raid into Port Royal, on the south side of the Rappahannock, on Thursday morning last. An expedition, consisting of the Fourteenth, Brooklyn, and Nineteenth Indiana, crossed the river on pontoons at Port Conway, surprised a detachment of rebel cavalry at Port Royal, captured twenty or more of them, burnt a number of army wagons, and brought away several horses and mules. On the approach of a superior force of the enemy, our men retired across the river, and returned to camp in safety. The rain-storm ceased on the Rappahannock on Friday night, and the roads are again rapidly drying.

One of the most successful affairs which have recently occurred was that at Celina, Tenn., a day or two ago. Gen. WRIGHT, in command at Louisville, telegraphs to Gen. BURNSIDE that the town of Celina was destroyed, together with 100,000 pounds of bacon, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of corn, 100 barrels of whisky, a quantity of flour, sugar, coffee, tea, etc., and forty boats, which had been used for transportation on the Cumberland. The rebels admit a loss of ninety killed, while we had but one man wounded and one missing.

The running of the Vicksburgh batteries, on Monday last, by a lot of gunboats and transports, carrying a large force of troops, is confirmed. The transports were the *Tigress*, *Empire City*, *Moderator*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *Cheeseman* and *Harrison*. The transports ran past Warrentown without difficulty, the rebel batteries having been silenced there.

The new iron-clad gunboat *Choctaw* has just joined the fleet above Vicksburgh.

A dispatch from Cincinnati makes the rather improbable statement that Stonewall JACKSON is in command of the rebel forces in Eastern Tennessee, part of which recently invaded Kentucky. It is reported, according to the same authority, hat our forces have nearly reached Cumberland Gap, and that Gen. BURNSIDE will soon enter the field in person to carry on a campaign in Eastern Tennessee.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following as the scheme for the capture of Mare Island, which caused such a scare a few weeks ago. The plan contemplated was for a body of Secessionists over 200 in number, (said to be known,) who on a day to be fixed before April 15, were to take the steamer *Guadalupe* on Napa Creek, and crossing over to Vallejo, take the works by surprise, as also the Government shipping which might be lying in the harbor. When these were obtained, the arms and materials which could be made use of were to be taken, and the vessel being armed, were to be brought down to use against this city. It is reported that those outsiders who were suspected of having an inkling of these intentions were constantly watched by men appointed by the conspirators.

The Louisville *Journal* learns that Maj. DUNCAN, of the Seventh East Tennessee regiment, with four other persons, went to the border counties of East Tennessee, a few days since, for the purpose of recruiting, when they were attacked by the pickets of two rebel commands, and the Major was killed. One of the men named DANE, of Morgan County, Tenn., was slightly wounded, but made his escape. Capt. Cross and privates TAYLOR and SOL. STAPLES were taken prisoners, and carried to Monticello, Wayne County, Ky. The Captain and TAYLOR, after being stripped of everything of value in their possession, were released; but STAPLES, who was a prominent citizen of Morgan, was taken out and hung, on account of his loyalty to the Government of the United States.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both houses adjourned *sine die*, yesterday, after a brief session. In the Senate, two reports were presented on the Brooklyn Gas question, but neither of them was acted upon. The bill extending certain streets in New-York was lost for want of a two-thirds vote.

In the Assembly, the Conference Committee reported that the Senate receded from its amendments to the Gold bill, and the Speaker declared it passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 17th inst., arrived at this port, yesterday, bringing $256,684 in specie. She brings later news from the Isthmus of Panama, and from Central and South America, but nothing of special importance.

The bark *Lapwing*, recently captured by the *Alabama*, was a fine vessel, of 590 tons register, was built in Mystic in 1859, and was owned by Messrs. D. G. & W. B. BACON, of Boston. She is covered by the war risk. The *M. J. Colcord* was of 374 tons burden, and was owned by BLANCHARD, SHERMAN & Co. of Boston. The cargo of the *Lapwing* was shipped by Messrs. D. G. & W. B. BACON, of Boston, and consisted of flour, provisions, furniture, lumber, &c. She was insured, with her cargo, for $75,000, of which $55,000 was in this City and $20,000 in Boston. The Manufacturers' and the Neptune offices of Boston had each $10,000 war risks on the cargo of the *M. J. Colcord*. The Washington had $10,000 marine risk on the same cargo. The China Mutual of Boston had $20,000, and the Atlantic Mutual of New-York $55,000 war risks on the *Lapwing*.

The latest San Francisco papers state that the workmen on Mare Island had not been paid for two or three months. "Greenbacks" had been offered them, but they declined to receive them, alleging that their wages, if settled in that currency, would be altogether insufficient for their support. They signed a paper declaring that they would leave the Navy-yard on the 1st April, if not paid in gold before that time.

The Broadway railroad injunction issued out of the Common Pleas by Judge HILTON, is returnable on Tuesday, the 28th inst. The papers in the matter of the order of Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, had not been filed at a late hour on Saturday, and the return day is therefore not as yet known.

Rev. FRANCIS T. HAWKS, a Methodist clergyman, was brought before United States Commissioner BOYCE, at Utica, on Tuesday, having been arrested at Fort Edward, Washington County, the previous day, by Deputy-Marshal STRATTON. The charge against him, is "purchasing and appropriating clothing, gun and sword from soldier or soldiers in the service of the United States, knowingly and feloniously." It seems that Mr. H. has, or has had, in his possession, an old gun and sword, and an old uniform coat, which he procured as curiosities while on a visit to the Army of the Potomac nearly a year ago. He exhibits the orders of the Provost-Marshal on duty, directing an old gun to be delivered to him, and also the pass of the Provost-Marshal, passing him from the lines, and specifying as part of the property to be passed with him, "two sabres and one gun." It is also alleged that he has made himself very obnoxious, both in public and private, of late, by his intemperate tirades against the Government.

The Breadstuffs market was moderately active for Flour and Corn on Saturday, at rising prices, but was very quiet for Wheat, which was irregular. Provisions were generally less sought after and were less buoyant. The private transactions in Groceries were rather moderate. Cotton was in fair demand and was firmer. Heavier sales of Whisky were reported. Fish attracted more attention. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 506 vessels of all classes in port. Government contracts for Provisions were awarded at $15@$15 79 for new Mess and prime Mess Pork, $12@$13 for extra Mess Beef ₩ bbl., and $7 48@$7 90 for Bacon, ₩ 100 lbs.

What British Mediation Means.

The British Government seems for the present to be fixed in the policy of non-intervention in our affairs; not on principle, or because it accords to our Government the same respect which it would under like circumstances exact for itself; but because, in the words of its own spokesmen, the time has not yet arrived when intervention will be profitable to British interests. A strong and constantly increasing pressure, however, is still brought to bear upon the Government by the aristocratic and the wealthier commercial classes, in favor of a persistent attempt to mediate between the rebel Government and that of the Republic—this mediation to be pressed upon us at the first sign of exhaustion, whether from the calamities of war or those of internal faction. This project of a mediation, which is to be purely pacific and diplomatic, is urged in communications to newspapers and in pamphlets, and more and more finds encouragement. A book has finally appeared in London upon the subject, which is written with no little ability, and from a point of view which will cause it to be received with favor in England. From this volume, which is entitled *The American Question and How to Settle It*, we may learn very clearly what British mediation means.

An armistice is, of course, first to be declared; and to obtain this armistice the author says, "the consent of the Northern and Southern States alone is required." That is all. After the armistice comes mediation; and for this the author again says, "their concurrence" (that of the Northern and Southern States) "with Great Britain and France alone is required." Two admissions equally *naive* and sound. The author then goes on: "*Assuming the object of the mediation to be*, as it ought to be, *the perpetual severance of the Northern from the Southern States*, and the establishment of both on terms of independent sovereignty, all that remains is only matter of detail." That's all. Settled, don't you see, in a few sittings of the Commissioners, necessary only to adjust accounts and look after such little matters. But who are these Commissioners to be? A certain number are "to be appointed by the Northern States, a like number by the Southern States, *a like number by Canada*, a like number by Great Britain, and a like number by France." And here, at last, is the crowning beauty of the arrangement: "*in case of difference, Great Britain to appoint the umpire.*"

These are the agents and the mode of mediation; now what are its specified objects? First—"The Commissioners so appointed are to define and fix the boundary line of Canada *across the northern part of the State of Maine, so as to unite Canada with New-Brunswick.*" Second—"The same Commissioners are to define and fix the boundary line between the North and South, at about 36° 30', from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The decision of the majority of the Commissioners to be final. In case of disagreement, with equal numbers, the decision of the umpire appointed by Great Britain to be final." The Commissioners are then to decree the application of that great British panacea (recently discovered) for all human ills—Free Trade. The law applying this to be perpetual and any difficulty in its adjustment to be settled by the umpire appointed by that disinterested guardian of civilization, Great Britain! A beautiful arrangement! It leaves out of consideration but three things:—the right of the people of this country to manage their own affairs; the slight disinclination which they (certain "Democratic leaders" excepted) have to admit any interference with that right; and a suspicion, unaccountably lurking in the minds of all of them (certain "Democratic leaders" included,) that even in case they were to admit that they must put the country in ward to European Powers, an umpire appointed by Great Britain is not exactly the gentleman they would choose for the absolute and ultimate arbiter of their destinies.

Some of our readers may be inclined to regard this writer, who would thus summarily "settle the American question," as a fantastic fool, whose words will be disregarded. He is no such thing; but rather a clever person, who has some knowledge of politics and international affairs—who has a hearty hatred of negro Slavery, and who is thoroughly in earnest. He is in fact a very favorable specimen of the large and influential class of his countrymen who are working against us from different standpoints, but all with a single eye to these three ends:—the extension and perpetuation of British supremacy,—the destruction of this Republic and with it the idea of Democratic Government,—and last, not least, custom for the shop. These they will pursue without the slightest voluntary regard to any right or comity whatever. We have reason to be more or less grateful to this writer for his candid exposition of their purposes.

Georgia Repudiates the Confederate Loan.

One of the weakest points of Confederate credit is that the Constitution of the so-called Confederacy virtually recognizes the right of any sovereign State to secede at pleasure from the concern. Without the acknowledgment of this political heresy, it would have been impossible to organize the revolting States into a Confederate Government.

But a Government hung so loosely together as this, having no permanent tenure of existence, is not able to pledge its *faith* to anything. It can give no guarantee on which any reliance can be placed. For who knows how soon, or for what trivial reason, Georgia may withdraw from the Confederacy, or South Carolina, or Virginia, or any other, or all of the States? And after a State has withdrawn, and formally ceased to be a member of the Confederacy, what right or power would remain to the so-called Confederate Government to coerce from the citizens of the seceding State the taxes laid for the preservation of the Confederate faith and the payment of Confederate debts?

The foreign money-lenders, when lately applied to for a loan to the Confederate Government, saw at once the fragile character of the Confederate Constitution, and demanded to know how they could rely upon the several States continuing to acknowledge, under any and all circumstances, the obligation of the debt. The Confederate agents were prepared for this question, and answered it by submitting a letter from Secretary MEMMINGER, of their Treasury Department, expressing entire confidence that the several States of the *Confederacy would give their separate indorsement* of the Confederate bonds. The European gudgeons seem to have been caught by this cheap promise, and they eagerly subscribed. What will be their dismay when they get their next files of Southern papers, to learn that Georgia, the Empire State of the South, the freest of debt, and, next to Virginia, the most populous and richest of them all, has refused to indorse the bonds of the Confederate Government? The application for the proposed indorsement has been rejected by the Georgia Legislature, under circumstances that render the scheme entirely hopeless.

River Guerrillas in the West.

The announcement from Cairo a day or two since that Gen. ELLET's Marine brigade and Gen. FITCH's gunboats had cleared the banks of the Cumberland river of guerrillas was followed yesterday by the account of the capture of two steamboats, the *Alhambra* and the *Hope*, with valuable cargoes, by the guerrillas on the self-same river. The work of ELLET and FITCH was not so thoroughly done, then, but that it requires immediately to be done over.

So far as the Cumberland river is concerned, a little experience will teach our Western Commanders the impracticability of dislodging guerrillas from its banks so long as a disloyal population remains in the country bordering on the river, and armed bands from the rebel army are able to reach that population and stimulate it with the hope of eventual rebel success. No river in the world is better adapted than the Cumberland to the successful operations of guerrillas. The stream is narrow, and the banks on each side are mostly precipitous, ragged, rocky cliffs, rom 75 to 150 feet high. It is the easiest thing for armed men to hide themselves in the glades crowning these cliffs and fire down upon passing boats. To return the fire effectively from boats, with any sort of cannon, is simply impossible; and if pursuit be assayed, a boat fired upon might have to run some miles up or down, before a suitable place to land and emerge from the bluffs could be found. In the meantime, the guerrillas would have ample time to escape.

With the best intentions and the best service it is possible for men to give, it will be found impracticable to suppress the system of guerrilla warfare by attacking it from the water. The disease is in the body politic in the country through which the rivers run. It must be purged from the interior before it ceases to break out upon the rivers. And this can only be accomplished by advancing southward the lines of the Union army by successful battles—by strengthening the lines when advanced, and connecting them closely from Memphis to Nashville, so as to make it impossible for rebel bands to appear among the population of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, to keep alive their rebel sympathies and excite their hopes of rebel success. When this result can be established, we shall be rid of guerrillas on the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi Rivers—not before.

REBEL SIGNS IN MISSOURI.—Some persons have been led to magnify the recent advance of the rebels into Southeastern Missouri, as the beginning of Gen. STERLING PRICE's contemplated invasion of Missouri. This notion seems quite unreasonable. STERLING PRICE has been in Arkansas only a very few weeks. He found in that State no army equal to so serious a work as an immediate invasion of a State so strongly defended as Missouri. He found only the shattered and demoralized wreck of HINDMAN's beaten forces, who, according to HINDMAN's admissions in his intercepted correspondence, were dispirited, poorly armed and worse fed. STERLING PRICE is not the man to move post haste with such a mob into a campaign against the experienced and gallant Union army in Missouri.

Pilot Knob, (or, more properly speaking, Ironton,) the place supposed to be threatened by the rebels, is the terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and only eighty miles from St. Louis. It is one of the best fortified posts in Missouri, and reinforcements of its garrison to any extent required could be rapidly thrown forward from St. Louis. Besides, the Mississippi River would furnish ready means of debarking troops at Cape Girardeau or at Commerce, from either of which places a successful flank or rear movement could be made to effectually cut off any rebel army moving to attack Ironton. It seems quite absurd, therefore, to expect any serious rebel demonstration in the quarter where the recent alarm has occurred.

American Tricks on John Bull—Diplomatic Revelations.

Among our European news of Wednesday were some curious extracts from a correspondence which the Liverpool *Mercury* pretends to have brought to light, purporting to be an account of the doings of Federal agents in England, and instructions sent to these agents from some mysterious power or person on this side of the water—most probably from that well-known and highly influential body, "the New-York mob." It is evident at a glance that the object of this tremendous revelation is to neutralize the effects of the Union and emancipation agitation now going on in all parts of Great Britain, as well as the demonstrations of sympathy with the North which the middle and lower classes have everywhere made, by representing the whole movement to be the work of paid Federal agents, or the direct result of Northern bribery. Allegations to this effect were made by the London *Times* some weeks ago, but they were promptly and flatly contradicted by Mr. ADAMS, in his reply to one of the Anti-Slavery deputations. It has consequently been thought advisable to make "exposures" of Northern intrigues, with the aid of names, and dates, and circumstances, and we have the whole story thus before us.

It appears that one of the objects of these terrible emissaries was "to out-buy the agents of the South," in everything they might attempt to purchase; but this the British *rebel sympathizers must consider an extremely* legitimate, not to say laudable operation, inasmuch as their invariable reply to our remonstrances touching the aid they render to the rebels, is that they are ready to sell their goods to the highest bidder; and one of them, Mr. W. S. LINDSAY, has formally declared, in a letter to the *Daily News*, that he no more considers the builder of an iron-clad responsible for the use to be made of his handiwork than a mill-owner for the use to be made of his cotton goods. Instead, then, of "showing up" this scheme of ours, they ought to observe a religious silence about it.

What is, if possible, more indiscreet, not to say cruel, is their revelation of our designs upon the people of Lancashire. It appears that one of the uses to be made of our base gold is "to excite the people of Lancashire in favor of the North, by letters, pamphlets, and also by sermons, and to well reward and pay for editorial remarks and paragraphs." We need hardly say that we deprecate in the strongest manner any attempts "to excite" *people in the condition of those of Lancashire*; but we doubt the power of either "letters, pamphlets or sermons" to do it, under present circumstances, unless these productions should happen to bear on the food question. When people are starving, or subsisting miserably on public charity, it is not an easy matter to agitate them violently on questions of foreign politics, and in this instance it is luckily not necessary. The people of Lancashire made up their minds upon the merits of the American question, long before last December, and it was not the letters, pamphlets or sermons of the "Federal agents" that did it, but the lucubrations of Southern sympathizers. Any service that was rendered to the North in this way was rendered a year ago by BERESFORD HOPE and NEWDEGATE and GREGORY, when they set to work to draw conclusions from Southern secession unfavorable to popular government, and even to religious freedom; for, strange as it may appear, NEWDEGATE, in one of his "great speeches," ascribed all the misfortunes of the North to the absence of an "Established Church." As the people of Lancashire are mainly radicals and dissenters, they became as excited in favor of the North as empty stomachs would let them, when it became apparent that the Tories at home were bent on using American disasters for the support of their own political and ecclesiastical theories, and all efforts either in the pulpit or the Press, on behalf of the North, have since that time become superfluous. The great cotton wail against the "savage and unnecessary war," has never, it must be remembered, been sent up from Yorkshire or Lancashire, but from Essex, and Suffolk, and Kent, where a bale of cotton or a mill chimney has never been seen.

As regards "the editorial remarks and paragraphs" that were to be "well rewarded and paid for," we feel bound to say that if Northern emissaries have been supplied with money for any such purpose, there has been swindling somewhere. Either the editors have not received the money, or they have pocketed it, and failed to do the work; for we do not know of a single English journal that was ever hostile to the North, which now either makes "editorial remarks" or inserts "paragraphs" in its favor. We can, on the other hand, name several, including the *Times*, which began by denouncing the South, and now does all that rhetoric and misrepresentation and falsehood can do to forward its objects. The only journals of note which now advocate the Union cause—the *Daily News*, *Spectator* and *Star*—have done so from the first hour, and we are satisfied that not one of them has made ten cents, either by their "remarks" or their "paragraphs." In fact, there has been nothing so notorious as the studied and ostentatious indifference of our Government, ever since the war began, to the efforts of the foreign Press in its behalf. If they now even supply information to foreign writers, anxious to defend and support them, they must have begun the practice of this species of courtesy very recently.

It appears, also, that we now have a "medical and a legal agent in England," and that the business of these gentlemen is to get into "families of influence having Southern tendencies," as the family solicitor and family physician. This we admit to be a jesuitical proceeding, and we accordingly beg for the small sum of four cents, not including postage, to put English families on their guard against it. We advise them, as the best precaution against Northern wiles, to keep the doctor, when he calls, strictly confined to the discussion of the family diseases, and to frown down all digressions on yellow fever, gunshot wounds and hospitals, or anything that is likely to carry the conversation toward the war, and afford an opening for insidious and corrupting attempts to condemn the South. Apothecaries, we need hardly say, are venal, and we would therefore recommend a careful examination of all paper physic-wrappers, as we have no doubt attempts will be made to introduce CASSIUS CLAY's and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN's speeches into the privacy of English bedchambers. With regard to the "Solicitor," too much caution cannot be observed, as he is wilier than the doctor. Nothing can secure respectable Pro-Slavery and Pro-Southern households against his snares, except a careful scrutiny of all deeds, mortgages and marriage settlements. Any allusion found in these documents to the Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave law, or Squatter Sovereignty, should be carefully stricken out before signing. With precautions of this sort, and occasional chats with Mason on "the failure of free society," we think we can promise that any household that hates the North now, will be enabled to hate it as long as it pleases.

England's Domestic Dilemma.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," and the riots which have recently taken place in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, throw dismal shadows which it were well if her aristocratic rebel sympathizers would try to rightly interpret.

There is hardly anything that British aristocrats have a greater horror of than a nation of freehold proprietors. To them it appears appalling that the people should possess the soil of their country—that every man should dwell secure under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest him or to collect his rent; and the literary ignoramuses who minister to the prejudices of their patrons, are continually harping on the evils that spring from the minute subdivision of landed property in France, and perpetually prophesying woes and disaster to America from the Democratic nonchalance with which every man "votes himself a farm." They are altogether blind to the terrible evils which the greater part of their own population actually suffer from being stripped of their birthright, and thrown on precarious and dependent modes of life for subsistance. The forefathers of the multitudes who now form the populace of the crowded Lancashire towns, were once, to a great extent, tillers of the soil as serfs, and afterward as half-free laborers. But their lords became infected with the spirit of gain and greed, and expelled these humble dependents from their farms, in order to furnish room and labor for capitalists, who could afford to pay higher rents for the land. The cotton manufacture of England was then beginning to rise, and to the new labor marts such of the poor wretches crowded as had not means to transport their families over the Atlantic to some of the British colonies or to this country. From these unfortunates and their progeny have mostly sprung those workers whose skill and industry raised the cotton manufacture to its late wonderful prosperity. But the sudden outbreak of the American war ruined the manufacture and them; and the men who had created millions of wealth for individuals, and an enormous revenue for the kingdom, were famine-stricken and unable to help themselves. Though the stream of private charity swelled into mighty volume, and saved thousands from the fearful fate impending over them, it was only for a short while that the sufferers were humanely treated and remained contented. The charitable committees speedily forgot the cause and source of the popular destitution, and began to treat the recipients as importunate paupers, and even to speculate upon their sufferings. The operatives, who had still a sense of manly pride and independence, were aroused, and the extensive *emeutes* at Staleybridge, Ashton and elsewhere, followed.

It has now become evident that if these lean but sensitive multitudes, who have been reduced to starvation by no fault of their own, are not handled with great delicacy, they will grow dangerous. They are now in fact England's chief domestic difficulty. The idea of supporting them much longer by private contributions is seen to be perfectly impossible, and yet no scheme can be proposed as a substitute for the existing system, against which there are not the greatest objections. A Parliamentary grant, to enable such of the destitute as are willing to emigrate, would seem one of the most obvious and effective methods of dealing with the difficulty. But the mill-owners will not tolerate a measure of this kind, because they expect some time or other to resume business, and do not want to see the departure from British shores of those skilled workers, whose place could not be supplied for a generation. Their aim is to keep the laborers together, and though they will not hear of Government interference to promote emigration, they would nevertheless be exceedingly well suited if Government would undertake to employ and support their hands till cotton can be obtained, and trade renewed. The Government, however, begs to be excused. It is not disposed to repeat the blunder committed during the Irish famine, and to squander another eight or ten millions in creating jobbery and demoralizing the masses; but even were it so disposed, where or how could it find work suited to such a vast multitude, composed of men, women and children, unaccustomed to and unfitted for heavy labor? England's dilemma has in fact *three* horns. If her Government, notwithstanding the opposition of the mill-owners, determines to sanction a grant for the promotion of emigration, it will indict a death-wound on the interests of her great manufacture. If it should decide on assuming the responsibility of employing and supporting the destitute multitudes for an indefinite number of years, it will destroy the independent spirit and self-respect of a large portion of her population, and reduce them to a condition of permanent pauperism. While, should it do neither, but abide in a state of inaction and vacillation till the eleemosynary funds are all exhausted, and famine begins its ravages, she may, ere long, experience within her own borders the horrors of insurrection and blood.

After the Easter recess, the case of the sufferers is to be brought before Parliament, and then Government will have to declare what course it means to pursue. It looks at present as if the voice of the nation would call for a grant in aid of emigration as the least of the evils, without any regard to the effects which emigration may have on the future interests of the capitalists and of the cotton trade; and a grant for this purpose will probably be made. The emigrant laborers will doubtless only be assisted on condition that they sail for and settle in some of the British colonies. In the possession of these, England is, in one sense, fortunate; for Australia and Canada have land enough and work enough for all her idle operatives, though they were a thousand times more numerous than they are; and the Legislatures of these and other provinces would doubtless vote liberal sums to aid the mother country in deporting them to their shores. The emigration of the operatives might temporarily injure the cotton manufacture; but it seems to be the only permanent hope for England's unfortunate children.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR

$256,604 in Treasure.

The steamship *North Star*, A. G. JONES commanding, with passengers, mails and specie, to D. B. ALLEN, Agent, arrived yesterday morning. The *North Star* sailed from Aspinwall on 17th inst., at 12 M., and arrived at New-York on 25th inst., at 6 A. M. She brings $256,604 in specie.

LIST OF SPECIE.

Order	$20,220	H. Cohn & Co	$43,700
Wm. P. Thade	11,300	Merchant & Buck	523
Baker & Morrill	11,320	Wells, Fargo & Co	88,100
Frank Baker	7,000	*From Aspinwall.*	
J. G. Parker & Son	17,000	Riben & Munes	760
Jas. B. Newton & Co.	17,000	Parsons & Pettit	1,000
Marcus C. Hawley	3,631	Order	1,000
Jennings & Brewster	13,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	712
C. H. Grant & Co	8,200		

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer *Valparaiso*, Capt. GRAHAMSON, at Tobago on the 13th inst., we have a fortnight's later advices from the West Coast of South America.

The *Valparaiso* brought the following among other passengers:

For New-York—Fourteen Sisters of Mercy, D. Powell, Captain and Mrs. Myers, Mr. Smith.

Cargo for New-York—34 bales cotton, 65 packages goat-skins.

CHILI.

Great excitement has been caused by some measures taken by the Government respecting the guano deposits at Mejillones, which, by the law of October 31, 1862, were declared the property of the State, but opened for working on private account. It was made requisite to obtain a license from the Government for the guano vessels, and a duty was charged on every quintal exported. But now the permission has been countermanded and the work stopped, in consequence whereof great disappointment and pecuniary loss have been caused the people, who, in view of the rich discoveries, had provided themselves with stores for a length of time.

The colonization of Araucania and the works on the railways go on very satisfactorily. These two enterprises will open a large field for the activity of our country.

Enjoying a perfect peace based on the power of the laws and respect for public liberty, the country will soon recover from the decline brought on by past political and financial troubles; and industry, public instruction, political life and all the elements of our civilization will greatly improve.

Don RAMON SOTOMAYOR VALDES, it is said, will leave by this steamer for Mexico, where he has been appointed our Charge d'Affaires. Don PEDRO P. ORTIZ, at present residing in New-York, has been appointed his Secretary.

During the absence of the Minister of the Interior, Don DOMINGO SANTAMARIA, Minister of Finance, has been directed to officiate for him.

One of our naval officers, Don F. VIDAL GORMAZ, has made an interesting excursion to the interior of the continent, in about the latitude of the Archipelago of Chiloe. His explorations have been attended with important results as to the hydrography of that region, insomuch as following the little river Cosmaso to its source, he discovered two large and not very elevated passes to the plains of the Argentine Confederation. Encouraged by this, that officer is preparing an excursion to the "pampas."

The Valparaiso and Santiago Railway is progressing rapidly.

Tranquility prevails along the entire coast.

PERU.

The only item of importance from Peru is the report of the very serious illness of the President, Gen. SAN ROMAN. The political vultures are already speculating on his death, which would doubtless be followed by another revolution.

The action of the Government in regard to the currency question has been temporarily suspended.

On the 3d instant H. B. M. S. *Sutlej*, Admiral KINGCOMBE, arrived from Plymouth in 30 days. The vessel communicates having found one of the Spanish frigates at anchor in Possession, Bay Straits of Magellan, on the 10th of February, and another, with the Admiral's pendant, at Sandy point, three days after.

LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, Capt. RATHBURN, arrived at Panama on the night of the 4th inst., having left San Jose de Guatemala, March 23th at midnight, and touched at the intermediate Central American ports. She brings freight as follows:

For New-York—4 serroons Indigo, 1,305 hides, 17 bales cotton, 7 do. dearskins, 1 do. calfskins, 56 bags coffee.

SPECIE.

For Southampton	$12,540 00
For Liverpool	1,400 00
For the South Pacific	326 50
For Panama	2,906 50
Total	$17,373 00

The U. S. steamer *Narragansett* arrived at Libertad, March 27, P. M., and left the same night for Acapulco.

There is little news. No further attempt had been made by CABRERA to attack Salvador, although he appears anxious to get up another expedition, which is very unpopular.

The President of Salvador still contemplates an invasion of Nicaragua, and had already sent a small vessel-of-war to Port Corinto, (Realejo.) It does not meet with the approval of his countrymen, who are well satisfied with his conduct toward Guatemala.

No news from Costa Rica.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The West India mail steamer from Carthagena reached Aspinwall on the 3d.

Everything is reported quiet throughout the Republic. The Convention is acting on the Constitution. The project of law to remove the capital from Bogota to Panama passed the first reading by a large majority.

The troubles in Bolivar, between MOSQUERA and NIETO, have been settled.

The Convention is expected to close early in May.

The Hibernian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, April 25.

The steamship *Hibernian*, Capt. BALLENTINE, sailed at 6,40 P. M. for Liverpool.

A private dispatch from Port-au-Basque says that the Gulf of St. Lawrence is clear of ice. This will enable the Canadian line of steamers to run hereafter to Quebec.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

A Dashing Expedition to the South Side of the Rappahannock.

THE RIVER CROSSED ON PONTOONS.

Rebel Cavalry Surprised at Port Royal.

CESSATION OF THE STORM

"General Starvation" in Command of the Rebels.

SECRETARY'S STATION, Va., Saturday, April 25.

Thursday morning's expedition, consisting of two regiments—the Fourteenth Brooklyn and Nineteenth Indiana, under command of Col. Messon, of the Twenty-fourth Michigan—reached Port Conway, and at daylight launched several pontoons, crossed the river, and seized the town of Port Royal, which was occupied by a body of the enemy's cavalry, numbering not over two hundred. The cavalry were speedily dispersed, and twenty or more of them captured. A number of army wagons were captured and burned, and several horses and mules brought away.

Our forces held the town an hour or more, when a heavy body of the enemy's infantry with artillery appeared, and our men safely retired this side the river, and on Thursday night were again back in camp, without loss, having marched forty miles in thirty-six hours, during half of which a tremendous rain-storm prevailed.

The whole affair was a bold and daring feat, and fully illustrates the present resolute temper of our men. These diversions seem to be mystifying the enemy very much.

The furious rain-storm of the past three days ceased last night with a thunder shower. To-day we have pleasant sunshine, with a strong wind, which is drying the roads very rapidly.

Prof. Lowe reports from his balloon that the enemy's camps are mainly to the south of Fredericksburgh, and that they seem to be as numerous as ever.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 25.

Two or three days ago a party of our soldiers paid a visit to Port Royal on the Rappahannock, and captured from 15 to 20 prisoners, a mail and several horses. They also destroyed a quantity of forage and some army wagons.

The severe rainstorm ceased last night, and there is now a prospect of better weather, which will dry the roads.

The rebel pickets informed ours that they had a new General on their side, who treats the soldiers with great severity. On inquiring his name, they replied "General Starvation."

A STRANGE STORY.

SECRET COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE REBELS FROM THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1863.

Intelligence was received here to-day of an important arrest at Falmouth, the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. No doubt has existed for a long time that the rebels have had some secret means of knowing everything that transpired within our lines, and that such information was instantaneously conveyed.

The orders for recent movements had not reached the circumference of the military circle formed by our army, before the pickets on the opposite bank were calling out, in mocking tones: "How are you, Yank? Aint those eight days' rations mouldy yet?" These facts have caused the deepest anxiety at headquarters, as, until now, the means adopted by the rebels have baffled the vigilance and labor expended to detect them.

Gen. PATRICK, the Provost-Marshal of the Army of the Potomac, was, however, determined that the secret should be brought to light. The guards stationed along the river bank, and in situations favorable for signals, have been constantly enjoined to use the utmost care and watchfulness to discover and expose the iniquitous system.

Yesterday their efforts were crowned with success. *One of the guards in the town of Falmouth, stationed outside a dwelling adjoining the brick church on the river bank, heard a clicking like that of a telegraph instrument.* He advised his superior officers, and was directed to enter the house and investigate.

This was done, and on opening a door he discovered a party of four or five persons, one of whom was seated by a telegraph instrument, sending messages by a submarine wire across the Rappahannock. They were all arrested, and as their offense is of extraordinary atrocity, a just and speedy punishment will, doubtless, be at once meted out to them. This punishment, according to the laws of war, is death by hanging.

The danger that would have resulted from a continuance of this means of conveying information, it is, of course, impossible to estimate, but it must also be borne in mind that Gen. HOOKER has displayed the most extraordinary reticence with regard to his plans, so that any facts about a movement that could have been revealed by the wire, would a short time later be made known to the enemy by deep-throated cannon, announcing the "opening of the ball."

Court-martial of a Surgeon—His Conviction on Several Charges—Other Cases Disposed of—Trouble About the Sutlers.

FROM THE LEFT WING OF THE ARMY, Wednesday, April 22, 1863.

Surgeon ISAAC HIXAM, of the Sixteenth regiment Michigan Volunteers, has been convicted on the following charges:

Misappropriation of provisions and other military stores belonging to the United States.

Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Sentence: "At his own expense to make good the loss of the United States, which the Court finds to be of the amount of $150, and to forfeit to the United States all pay and emoluments now due him, and to be dismissed the service of the United States."

Second Lieut. JOHN CLARK, Fifty-seventh New-York Volunteers, has been convicted on the following charges:

Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, offering violence to his superior officer.

Disobedience of orders.

Destroying public property.

Sentenced: "to be cashiered, and to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become due him as a commissioned officer."

Second Lieut. JOHN H. SUMPSON, First regiment Long Island Volunteers, has been convicted of drunkenness, while upon duty, and sentenced "to be cashiered."

First Lieut. MARVIN ALLEN, Company D, First regiment Long Island Volunteers, has been convicted of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman—conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and "sentenced to be cashiered the service of the United States."

Gen. HOOKER has approved of the proceedings, findings and sentences in the above cases, and these officers accordingly cease to belong to the military service of the United States from this date, (April 15.)

The paymasters now here experience some difficulty in settling with the troops, owing to a difference of opinion among the officers as to whether or not the sutler's bills should be entered upon the pay-rolls and deducted from the amount due the men. A pretexte in case of the New-York regiments deliberately tore his fifty-two dollars into tin-bits yesterday, rather than be forced to pay his sutler's bill.

Heavy firing took place on the right this morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 24.

Arrived, American ship *Spirit of the Times*, after a passage of fifty-six days from Hong Kong.

The British bark *Acacia*, from Hong Kong for San Francisco, was lost on Prune Shoal about the 1st of February. The officers and crew were saved, but only Chinese passengers were lost.

The mining stock business is depressed. From six to eight new companies are incorporated here daily. An army of prospectors are running for hundreds of miles among the mountains and over the plains, while the brokers and dabblers in the paper stocks are getting rich.

Trade generally is dull. Candles are lower; sales at 17½c. ₱ lb. Boston Syrups are higher; sales of 3,000 kegs at 46½c. ₱ gallon. Whisky—Sales 200 bbls. at 47½c. ₱ gallon. Crushed Sugars, 13c. ₱ lb.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25.

QUIET WITH THE ARMY.

All is quiet in front of the army on the Rappahannock, though small parties of rebel cavalry are daily seen by our pickets and scouts. Those sent out from Warrenton and from Harper's Ferry in the direction of Leesburgh report having seen a few squads of guerrillas, whose chief occupation seems to be the plundering of the inhabitants.

A COLORED REGIMENT.

A commencement has been made here for the organization of a regiment among the colored population of the District of Columbia. Those who are prominent in the movement believe the Executive authorities will grant the necessary facilities for its formation.

DEATH OF JOHN S. MEEHAN.

JOHN S. MEEHAN, for thirty years Librarian of the Library of Congress, but who was removed by the present Administration, died yesterday, at the age of seventy-three years.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The act of July 2, 1862, donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, requires that they shall accept the grants within two years. The act requires that, within five years after its passage, the States so accepting shall have built, or in course of erection, one or more of these colleges. The following States have already accepted: New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Vermont, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Iowa. The General Land Office has in course of preparation a series of instructions to guide the State officers charged with carrying the law into effect. These, before being issued, will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval.

A RARE CASE.

A miracle has happened in military administration in the field. An officer has fetched the Government in debt to him by saving the supplies issued to him for rations of the soldiers under his command. This *rara avis* in epaulettes is Lieut.-Col. MCKELVY, the Commandant of the Convalescent Camp. He, last week, actually presented the following account against the Government—that is, he made up a statement of his having saved, by *economical use*, in one month, the sum of $2,645 33. Here is his account:

March, 1863.

9 bbls., 82 lbs., 12 ounces pork, at $13 25 ₱ bbl.	$124 72
920 lbs. of hard bread, at 5c. ₱ lb.	46 10
106 bush. of beans, at $3 25 ₱ bush.	339 50
6,708 lbs. of rice, at 7c. ₱ lb.	475 86
1,245 5-16 lbs. of roasted and ground coffee, at 30c. ₱ lb.	485 67
3,720 7-16 lbs. of brown sugar, at 11½c. ₱ lb.	426 14
783½ gallons of vinegar, at 13c. ₱ gallon	99 09
208 1-16 lbs. of adamantine candles, at 25c. ₱ lb.	51 26
3,648 lbs. of soap, at 6½c. ₱ lb.	238 06
31 bush., 10 qts., 5 gills of salt, at 6½c. ₱ bush.	20 05
67½ gallons of molasses, at 43c. ₱ gallon	19 05
1,073 11-16 lbs. of dried apples, at 7½c. ₱ lb.	125 45
Total	$2,645 33

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Surgeon W. J. DUFFEY, United States Volunteers, has been honorably discharged the service, on account of disability.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

By order of Gen. HOOKER the following officers, tried and convicted by Courts-martial, have been dismissed from the service of the United States:

Second Lieut. ORVILLE HARRIS, Co. B, Fifth New-York artillery, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Capt. CHRISTIAN KUHN, Co. A, Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteers, for drunkenness.

Second Lieut. WILLIAM R. DAVIS, Co. H, Twenty-fifth Ohio volunteers, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Second Lieut. FELIX HILPERT, Co. F, First Maryland cavalry, for drunkenness and neglect of duty.

First Lieut. HARVEY COTTON, Sixth Virginia volunteers, for drunkenness on duty.

REVENUE DECISION NO. 90 REVISED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, April, 1863.

Decision concerning taxes improperly assessed or collected.

Decision No. 67 is hereby revoked and hereafter all taxes assessed must be collected as returned by the Assessor, unless otherwise ordered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon application of the Assessor within whose district the assessment was made.

Claims for taxes improperly paid under the Excise law must be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, through the Collectors of the respective districts, *supported by the affidavits of the claimants* and the certificate of the Assessor under whose direction the taxes were assessed.

1. The claimant must state in the affidavit the material facts of the case on which he makes his claim.

2. The Assessor and Assistant Assessor must certify that the statements made in the affidavit are true so far as each has knowledge of the facts.

3. The Collector must append his certificate that the tax has been paid to him as stated in the affidavit.

When an affidavit is made by an agent, the principal of the agent must swear that the person making the affidavit is his agent, and that the statements are true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

When an affidavit is made by a member of a firm or company, he must swear that he is a member of such firm or company.

The official character of the officer who administers the oath must be established either by his official seal or by the certificate of the proper authority.

When a claim is thus prepared, it must be sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and, if it be found correct, a draft will be drawn on the Collector who received the tax, in favor of the claimant, for the amount that may be allowed.

Claims for the remission of taxes erroneously or illegally assessed, must be made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, through the Assessor of the district, supported by the aforesaid evidence, so far as the same is applicable, and, if granted, the Collector will be notified of the fact of such erroneous or illegal assessment, and the party so assessed will be relieved therefrom.

The Collector will charge the amount remitted, by authority of this office, to the United States, in his next succeeding quarterly account, and enter the same in his monthly abstract under the appropriate head as otherwise accounted for.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 13.—A flag of truce is, in its nature, of a sacred character, and is ever to be so regarded by all persons in the Navy of the United States.

To use it to obtain surreptitiously naval knowledge, or information against the interests or wishes of the enemy, is to abuse it, and to subject the bearer of it to the punishment of a spy.

The senior officer present is alone authorized to dispatch, or to admit communication with, a flag of truce; but a vessel in a position to discover the approach of a flag of truce earlier than the rest is, whenever one appears, to communicate promptly the fact by signal.

A flag of truce is always to be admitted with circumspection, and should never be allowed to approach so as to be a means of acquiring useful information. The firing of a gun, with a blank charge, by the flag or senior officer's ship, is generally understood as a warning to a flag of truce not to approach any nearer.

Unnecessary frequency in the use of a flag of truce is to be carefully avoided.

A flag of truce on the water should be met at a suitable distance off, or at the point previously agreed upon, by a boat or vessel from the senior officer's ship, in charge of a commissioned and discreet officer, and having a white flag kept plainly displayed forward from the time of leaving until that of return.

And in dispatching a flag of truce the same precaution as to a suitable officer is to be placed in charge, and as to keeping the white flag displayed, is to be observed.

Whenever the white flag is used, the ensign is also to be exhibited.

No flag of truce can insist on being admitted; and as a rare exception only should a flag of truce be admitted during an engagement. If given admitted, it is no breach of faith to retain it. Firing is not necessarily to cease at the appearance of a flag of truce in battle, and if any one connected with it be killed, no complaint can be made. If, however, the white flag be exhibited evidently as a token of submission, then, of course, firing should cease.

An attacking force should avoid firing on hospitals whenever they are designated by flags or other symbols distinctly understood; but it is an act of bad faith, amounting to infamy, to hoist the hospital protective flag over any other building than a hospital, unless the attacking force should request, or consent, that it might be used in order to spare edifices dedicated to science or literature, or containing works of art.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE COAL MINERS.

A TRIP TO THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL REGIONS.

The Strikes Among the Miners—What They Mean and What They Amount To—The Troubles at Hoocksherville—Effect of the Strikes on the Coal Product—Prospects of the Coal Market for the Coming Year, &c.

Ever since the "Union Ferry Company" doubled their rates of fare between New-York and Brooklyn, and announced as a reason therefor the "high price of coal," but forgot to reduce the fare as coal went down, the market value of that article (the coal, not the Company) has been a subject of anxious solicitude in a large class of people on Long Island, and we might add also on Manhattan Island; for as all great geniuses have their imitators, so the brilliant idea of the Ferry Company was taken up on this side the river, and from that day to this the "high price of coal" has been the jocular plea for all sorts of extortion. It is not strange, therefore, especially in view of the experiences of the past Winter, when the "high price of coal" was really no joke, that the community should be casting their eyes anxiously toward the Anthracite valleys of Pennsylvania, and that the rumors which daily come to their ears from the Lehigh, the Wyoming, or the Schuylkill, of "strikes among the miners," should create nervous apprehensions for the future. In order that the readers of the TIMES might have some correct idea of what the strikes really amount to, and the results that are likely to flow from them, and also of the general condition and prospects of the coal business for the coming season, one of its corps of reporters was dispatched to Pennsylvania, and after spending a week in the mining regions he is prepared to give the following as the result of his observations. And first, of the

STRIKES AMONG THE MINERS.

Of these, it may be stated at the outset that they are not like ordinary strikes, which generally arise, or are supposed to arise, from actual suffering on the part of the strikers; and they are not, therefore, entitled to that sympathy which is generally accorded to them. Strikes among the coal miners are an index of prosperity, not of adversity—of high wages, not of low; of independence, not of want. When wages are low, so that the miner is obliged to work steadily to support himself, he is seldom found on a strike. When they are high, as they have been for the last six months, he can afford not to work more than half of the time; and if he be an improvident and thriftless man, as many of them are, he generally "strikes," and lies off the other half. A skillful miner at the present time can make from four to six dollars per day, and not work beyond the usual hours. Inside laborers (men who break up and load the coal as the miner blasts it out) are paid from $2 to $11 per week, where they formerly got $5 or $7. Drivers (men who drive the loaded cars to the mouth of the colliery) and outside laborers are paid from $7 to $8, where they formerly got from $3 50 to $5.

This increase in wages has been made gradually by the operators (the name given to the owners or lessees of mines) since the increase in the price of coal, sometimes voluntarily, and sometimes in concession to strikes; and yet the strikes continue, and were never more frequent than now, especially in the Lehigh and Schuylkill valleys. A strike of to-day, if yielded to, is sure to be followed by another next week. First the miners will strike, and, if they gain their point and commence work, then the laborers will strike, and after them the drivers. In one colliery in the Lehigh Valley the miners, after having carried their point, were about to commence work, when the drivers struck, and lay off for two weeks. After they were satisfied, and were about to return to their work, the miners made another strike for remuneration for time lost in consequence of the drivers' strike. In view of these repeated strikes, and constantly increasing demands, the operators have been compelled to take a final stand, and, having reached the extreme limit of wages which they say they can afford, or which justice to the miners demands, they have generally concluded to make no further concessions, and to let the strikers alone until their inclinations or their necessities compel them to return to their work. It is generally believed that by the 1st of May the striking business will have pretty much played itself out, and operations will be more steady. Great apprehensions were felt that there was to be a general strike through all the mines from Scranton to Pottsville on the first of this month. These apprehensions grew out of the existence of a secret society among the miners, organized about six months ago, and said to extend through the entire mining region. The precise character and objects of the society do not seem to be definitely understood by outsiders, and even its existence on the scale indicated appears to be a matter of of doubt, but at any rate the movement for a general strike on the 1st of April, which rumor attributed to it, did not take place, and it is generally believed now that the policy of the association is to encourage small strikes here and there throughout the mining regions, so as to lessen the amount of coal produced, and thereby keep up the present prices and the consequent high wages. It is thought to be *at the dictation of the committee representing the general association that the small strikes almost daily* occurring in different portions of the mining region—often upon the most frivolous pretenses—are made. The association has an "relief fund," from which they supply the needy while on a strike, although, as before stated, wages are so high at present that, by working two-thirds of the time, the miners are able to support themselves while "striking" the other third. Another encouragement to "strikes" is the lack of cooperation among the different operators, and their rival interests and jealousies. This is particularly the case in the Lehigh and Schuylkill valleys, where the number of operators is very large. These being in unanimity in the price of wages paid by them, each operator is left to act on his own views of the best manner of advancing his own interests, and he often finds, or thinks he finds, that his interest lies in the destruction of his neighbors. Some of them are even accused of the meanness of instigating and encouraging strikes among the miners, with a view to lessen the general production, and thereby heighten the price of coal—intending, of all hazard, to keep their own collieries in full blast, even if they are compelled to yield extortionate demands from the miners. In the Scranton coal regions which are mainly under the control of a single company, there is much less trouble than in the Lehigh and Schuylkill mines. Among the twenty odd operators in the Lehigh Valley there were, on the 10th inst., nearly 1,500 men on a strike. The Lehigh Mining Company, which turns out about 450,000 tons per annum—one-third of the entire amount produced in the valley—had 1,000 men out; E. A. PACKER & Co., of Mauch Chunk, 300; HAINES & Co., of the Mt. Pleasant Mines, 75; FRANCIS & Co., of Minersville, 75; besides large numbers employed by other operators in Beaver Meadow, Hazleton, Gainesville, &c. In the Schuylkill Valley there are about 60 operators (firms) and about 120 collieries, and probably 30 per cent. of the entire force is now on a strike.

As a general thing the miners' strikes are not of a lawless or violent character. Where there is no real grievance, there is not likely to be any very serious breach of the peace; and even if there were a disposition to rioting, it could never assume a very formidable character for two reasons. In the first place the entire mining force employed in the three Anthracite valleys numbers less than 30,000 men; and in the second place it is scattered over a region of a hundred miles or more in extent—the collieries being mostly away from large towns, on the tops of mountains, employing only from 100 to 600 men each, and widely separated from each other. Five companies of well-drilled troops would be abundantly able to suppress all riotous demonstrations throughout the entire region. Occasional acts of personal violence may occur, as in the instance of J. B. MCCRARY'S mines at North Spring, last Fall, where the miners, while on a strike, stopped the pumps used in pumping the water from the colliery, and on the engineer attempting to work them he was shot in the leg by one of the miners. But, as a general thing, the miners when on a strike do not attempt to control the mines or to violate the law. They merely refuse to work unless their demands are complied with, and pass their time in frolicking or loitering about the numerous grog-shops that invest all the mining villages. The only exception to this rule is at

HOOCKSHERRVILLE.

Hoocksherville is situated in Cass Township, Schuylkill County, about nine miles from Pottsville. The mines at that place are owned by the "Forest Improvement Company," represented mainly by CALE. A. HOECKSHER & Co., of New-York, who have six collieries, employing 2,000 men, and are the largest operators in Schuylkill County. The miners at that place are a lawless set of ruffians, and have long been the terror of their immediate neighbors, and the pest of the whole mining region. It would require too much space to go into a detail of their bad acts, as related to us by reporters, or to give the pros and cons of their case as set forth by their apologists, for they do have an occasional apologist, although they have no defenders. Suffice it to say that since the 1st of March last they have had full control of Mr. HOECKSHER'S mines, which they refuse to work themselves or to allow any one else to work. A year ago this Spring they resorted to the same high-handed proceedings, and the Sheriff of the county being unable (or unwilling) to enforce the law, the Governor of the State was called upon and two companies of militia took a journey from Philadelphia, were sent up to restore order. At that time Mr. H. BOWER, of Philadelphia, partner of Mr. HOECKSHER, was superintending the mines, and when the military arrived upon the ground, instead of allowing them to disperse the rioters, and maintain the majesty of the law, which would have been a quietus on all subsequent proceedings of the kind, he was unwisely compromised with the rioters, submitted to their demands, and sent the military back the laughing stock of the miners. This is the version of the affair generally given in that vicinity. It is said, however, that Mr. BOWER claims that the compromise was made by the military with a Committee representing the miners, and that he merely assented to it on their advice. Be that as it may, the same lawless acts have been repeated again this Spring by the miners, and as yet no steps have been taken to repress them. The strike this Spring is for the right of the miners to choose their own "bosses," i. e., the men who superintend the operations of the different collieries, and make returns of the amount of labor done. To yield this right to the miners would be to give up the only safeguard against fraud possessed by the operator. The miners work out the coal at so much per car-load, and a boss of their own choosing would be compelled to make such returns as they might demand, on pain of personal violence.

Mr. BOWER became disgusted with his men early this Spring, and sold out his interest to a Mr. VANNAN. For some reason or other, or more likely for no reason whatever, Mr. VANNAN was not satisfactory to the miners, and although he has made two heroic attempts to take possession of his property he has been driven off each time with imminent risk of his life. Meantime the rioters hold possession of the mines, occupy Mr. HOECKSHER'S houses, and commit depredations ad libitum upon any one whom personal spite or freak of fancy may conjure up as hostile to their claims. They have lately taken upon themselves the task of pumping the water out of the collieries to prevent them from becoming useless during the entire Summer, but beyond this they have shown no consideration for the property of the owners, and even for this work they had the impudence to send Mr. HOECKSHER a bill. The Sheriff of the County, Mr. JOHN RAUSH, has been appealed to to sustain the law, and has made one or two feeble attempts to bring the miners to terms, but being driven off by the women on his last attempt he hastily beat tracks for Pottsville, where he has since remained quiet. He owes his election to the miners, and being naturally of a timid disposition, he prefers that the majesty of the law shall be sustained by the highest authority in the State. He recommends calling on the Governor. Meantime the respectable citizens of the county are lamenting the scandal that is brought upon their good name by the inefficiency and pusillanimity of their authorities, and HOECKSHER & Co. are suffering to the tune of several thousand dollars per week. Some of the citizens of Pottsville are in favor of the General Government taking hold of the matter, which they say she has a right to do in view of the interest she has in supplying the market with coal; but it is not likely, as it certainly is not necessary, that Uncle Sam should take any action in the matter. Mr. HOECKSHER was out among the miners last week and made a speech to them, in which he assured them that he should never concede one iota to their wishes until he got possession of his property. What action he intends to take is not known, but he certainly ought to take some action, and that promptly, and whatever it may be he will be sustained by every law-abiding citizen in the county.

There are those in Pottsville and other parts of the county who believe that the miners have been instigated to this violence by the Copperheads, with a view to assist in creating that general popular commotion and lawlessness which they so much desire; but our reporter could discover no indications of such influence being at work. Indeed he is compelled, in truth, to state for the credit of the loyal State of Pennsylvania, that he did not hear during his peregrinations the first hiss from a Copperhead while within her borders, although he heard a great many persons threaten to hang the animal whenever he showed himself. There may be Copperheads in the mining regions, but if so, they are remarkably quiet. They do not, as in New-York, blab their treason in the public streets, while they complain that there is no longer liberty of speech. Such ridiculous absurdity as that is too much even for a Pennsylvania Dutchman. The difficulty with the Hoecksherville mines is, that, unlike all the other mines, they are occupied almost exclusively by Irishmen, and the worst class of Irishmen at that. The "Molly MacGuires," as the Hoecksherville miners are called, are a lawless, whisky-drinking set of outlaws, whom even the priest has lost all control over, and who, like the rebels of the South, can only be brought to their senses by brute force. In all the other mines, it is made a point to employ men of different nationalities, which prevents clannishness and conduces to order; but for two or three years past the Welsh, English, German, Scotch, &c., have gradually abandoned the Hoecksherville mines, and left the mercurial Irishmen master of the field.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE COAL PRODUCT.

The great evil of these strikes of the coal miners, as will be readily seen, is not the fear of any serious or formidable disturbance of the peace, but the effect they will have on the needful supply of coal. The rise in the market price of coal during the past year has been owing not entirely to the freshet in the Lehigh Valley, as has been often stated, for that was a temporary interruption, but to the increased demand for coal and the scarcity of miners. The increased demand has been far beyond what is generally supposed, and will be still greater the coming year. Besides the increased demand for Government use, the iron interest is revived throughout the country, and every furnace in Pennsylvania, even those that have been "blown out" for years, are now being "blown in," and new ones are being built in all directions. When it is considered that every ton of iron made consumes two tons of coal, it will be readily seen how large an increase will be necessary to supply the increased demand. The whole amount of anthracite coal sent to market in 1862 was 7,491,716 tons, or about 3,000 tons less than the product of 1861. It is estimated, by well informed persons, that the increased demand for 1863 will not fall short of 1,000,000 tons. Although a very large number of the miners enlisted for the war, and the present force is less than former years, owing to the small immigration of European miners during the last two years, yet it is thought by the operators that there is force enough to produce the increased demand, provided it was steadily employed. If, however, the strikes continue through the season, as they have commenced, the price of coal will almost certainly attain a higher figure during the coming Winter than it has during the past. There has been no coal stocked in any of the mines the past Winter, and none is kept on hand there now, nor will the operators make any contracts for future delivery, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs at the mines. At the present date the production has been nearly 400,000 tons greater than it was at the same time last year, but the increase was mostly gained before the strikes became so general. The capacity of the mining regions has been largely increased this year, and were it not for the strikes the product would be far beyond any previous year. A new region has been opened in Schuylkill County, called the "Mahanoy region," which has already eighteen collieries in operation, capable of producing 500,000 tons per annum of the finest specimen of coal that has ever been found in Pennsylvania. It is not very likely, however, from present appearances, that the product for the coming year will any more than keep pace with the increased demand, so that it will not be safe to calculate on any fall in the present prices, exorbitant as they may seem. Indeed, coal cannot be produced and sold in the New-York market at the prices it brought last year and afford the miners and laborers a decent remuneration for their toil; and those who are disposed to grumble at the "high price of coal," should pay one visit to the mines, descend into a few of those dark, damp and dangerous collieries, behold the grim faces of the men who earn their bread in those unhealthy subterranean caverns, and they would emerge therefrom with the settled conviction that the man who will pass such a life for the sake of living, are entitled to all they can get, even though they struck for higher wages every other day in the year. Like the lady from Philadelphia, who descended into one of the Schuylkill collieries last week, the will, if a woman, come out with the firm determination never again to complain of the price of coal whatever it may be.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A Successful Expedition by Gen. Milroy.

The Baltimore *American* of Friday afternoon, has the following:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Friday, April 24, 1863.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington City:

By telegram from Major-Gen. MILROY, I learn that the expedition under Gen. ELLIOT is a success. Captured about 10 prisoners and some 30 horses. Nine rebels were killed. We lost 2 in killed.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Major-General Commanding.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival at Dunkirk—Robert Nows from the Southwest—Movements of Gen. Banks in Southwest Louisiana—Deaths in the Libby Prison, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 24.

Six rebel deserters arrived here this morning from Yorktown, on the steamboat *Thomas A. Morgan*; also a prisoner arrested at Williamsburgh, charged with having acted as a guide in conducting the rebels to our lines, to make the attack on Fort Magruder on the 16th instant.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 23d inst. has the following:

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, April 21.

Seven more persons have been sent South beyond the Federal lines by Gen. ROSECRANS.

Twenty-four transports have landed at Eastport, eight miles from Iuka, with 40,000 Yankees, chiefly cavalry. There is no immediate prospect of a battle.

OKALONA, Monday, April 20.

A squadron of Abolition cavalry, estimated at 1,500, were advancing on Pontotoc yesterday. Our forces are concentrating to resist them. An engagement is certain to-day, unless the enemy retires.

It is reported from Havana that Admiral WILKES has been arrested and paroled for firing into a Spanish steamer. Also that Admiral MILNE has ordered the arrest of WILKES and the officers of Postmaster's crew, engaged in the Rebel affair.

It is believed that the Yankees are advancing on Holly Springs from Corinth.

JAMES G. GILMAN, of Columbia, S. C., has arrived from abroad, bringing with him machinery for making cotton cards and for other purposes.

A rebel Lieutenant was ordered to report at Libby Prison, Richmond, on the 20th inst., for having taken eleven Yankee officers, of whom he was in charge, to the Linwood House, where they breakfasted. This new style of entertaining Yankee prisoners of war has been too much in vogue here of late.

The following is a list of deaths in the Libby Prison Hospital, from March 6 to April 22, 1863:

M. Pryce, Delaware Co., N. Y., March 17.
Sergt. T. E. Fells, 86th Indiana, March 23.
J. A. Hanna, 19th Michigan, March 23.
Sergt. Chas. Prescott, 19th Michigan, March 24.
D. Wetherbee, 19th Michigan, March 25.
A. Wellshire, 6th Michigan, March 25.
C. McCune, 19th Michigan, March 26.
Friedly Jacob, 86th Indiana, March 27.
L. E. Wiggins, 19th Michigan, March 28.
Tyree Hunt, 86th Indiana, March 28.
W. Graham, 19th Michigan, March 28.
G. F. Matice, 86th Indiana, March 28.
B. McGaughy, 86th Indiana, March 29.
Wm. Breed, 19th Michigan, March 29.
W. J. McMillan, 86th Illinois, March 31.
Noah Headley, 22d Indiana, March 31.
Geo. Higgins, 19th Michigan, April 1.
J. W. Garrett, 86th Indiana, April 2.
Corp. N. F. Brown, 86th Indiana, April 2.
L. Nash, 85th Indiana, April 3.
Corp. J. H. Berry, 23d Wisconsin, April 6.
Thos. B. Hall, 85th Indiana, April 6.
John Shideler, 19th Michigan, April 11.
Benj. Wolf, citizen, Shenandoah Co., Va., April 14.
L. S. Goff, 85th Indiana, April 20.
(Signed) JOHN WILKINS, Surgeon of Post.

FROM MEXICO.

A Denial of the Reported French Defeat before Puebla.

The French steam corvette *Berthollet*, Commander JOSQUERRIA, from Vera Cruz on the 7th inst. and Havana 18th, arrived yesterday afternoon. She is a side-wheel steamer of 700 tons burden, mounts six guns and has a crew of 100 men.

Commander JOSQUERRIA having received a New-York paper from his pilot, containing the Mexican news—relative to the defeat of the French at Puebla—pronounces it entirely erroneous, and says nothing of the kind had occurred. When he left Vera Cruz all was quiet at Puebla.

Navigation Open on Lake Champlain.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Saturday, April 25.

Lake Champlain is clear of ice and navigation open. The steamers *Canada*, Capt. WM. H. PIECE; the *United States*, Capt. WM. ANDERSON, and the *America*, Capt. HENRY MAYO, will resume their trips on Monday between Whitehall and Rouses Point, leaving the latter place at 5.40 P. M. on the arrival of the cars from Montreal and Ogdensburgh, and leaving Whitehall at 10.45 A. M. on the arrival of the cars from Troy and Albany.

Weather Reports—April 25.

CINCINNATI, O.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 54°; wind west—clear.

PORTLAND, Me.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 42°; wind north northeast—raining.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 40°; wind northeast—raining.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 45°; wind north—raining.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.—If we purchase a house to live in we are sure to want all the "modern improvements," and, in a descending scale, in all our purchases we want the same. This fact applies with peculiar force to that important accessory to a household of the present day—a Sewing-Machine. When our fair readers purchase one of these they want one, of course, with the "modern improvements"—they want to *embroider* as well as *sew* with the Machine, for they never would be satisfied to *make* their dresses on the Machine, and then slowly put on the embroidery by hand; nor need they, for with GROVER & BAKER'S celebrated Machine they can do both, and with an ease and rapidity astonishing to behold.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is as the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

Sore Throat Specific.

One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 498 Broadway.

Firemen's Fund Insurance Company—Office No. 116 Broadway. The Widow and Orphan's Fund of the New-York Fire Department receive one-half the profits over 7 per cent.

NATHAN B. GRAHAM, President.
HENRY BENCKMAN, Secretary.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Palliodont and Rubber Teeth. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

W. & W. G. & B., W. & G., and Other first-class Sewing Machines, to rent and for sale. WM. WICKES, Jr., No. 405 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A New Attraction.—The Light Gymnastic Academy, No. 59 West 16th-st., will open on Monday, May 4.

MARRIED.

MEDHURST—HEWS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, April 20, by Rev. A. H. Partbridge, THOMAS MEDHURST and AGNES H. HEWS.

DIED.

BLAKE.—Suddenly, at Boston, on Wednesday, April 22, WILLIAM RUFUS BLAKE.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Church of St. John the Evangelist (Wainwright Memorial,) corner of Waverley-place and Hammond-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BOWMAN.—On Saturday, April 25, after a short but severe illness, JANE, the beloved wife of Richard Bowman, and relict of the late John Ruesette, aged 44 years and 4 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her sisters, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 163 North 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Monday afternoon, April 27, at 3 o'clock.

DONNELL.—On Friday, April 24, after a short illness, Mrs. ESTHER OSGOOD DONNELL, widow of Owen Connell, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 236 Henry-st., on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M.

DU FRESNEY.—On Friday, April 24, MARTIN, daughter of Lieut. John H. and Martha R. Du Fresne, aged 15 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, John Skippon, No. 21 Hanover-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 2½ P. M.

By telegram from Major-Gen. MILROY, I learn that the expedition under Gen. ELLIOT is a success. Captured about 10 prisoners and some 30 horses. Nine rebels were killed. We lost 2 in killed.

DOVALE.—On Friday, April 24, of diphtheria, SARAH, infant daughter of Abram T. and Elnor Dovale, aged 15 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, April 26, at the residence of her parents, No. 42 East 20th-st., at 3 o'clock.

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SELECTED NOTICES

DEAF, BATTERSON HALL PENSION AS ATTORNEY, CLAIM AGENT, &c., 1853.—Office, 41 Park-row, Room No. 5, up stairs. Entrance on Ann-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sundays excepted.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST PORTION OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY VALLEY FARM ROAD.

By H. HAVENS, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE PRIZE GOODS.

RUDOLPH, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, by order of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, under direction of Benedict Murray, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 4, at 11 o'clock, at the Duane Street Bonded Warehouse, corner of Duane and Hudson-sts.

Boatswer and Special Master Commissioner.

Dated this 24th day of April, A. D. 1853.

J. W. WEED.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

Office No. 9 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION

TUESDAY, April 26, 1853,

At 10½ o'clock A. M.,

AT NO. 37 PINE-ST.,

By J. JOURNEAY.

BOOTS AND COARSE BOOTS AND BROGANS.

Comprising in part of handsome carved sofas of rosewood and hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany centre tables, with marble tops; rosewood and mahogany card tables; rosewood and mahogany bureaus, with marble tops; mahogany sofas, in hair cloth; mahogany and rosewood chairs, in hair cloth; mahogany and rosewood bedsteads; mahogany and rosewood dressing bureaus, with marble tops; mahogany and rosewood washstands, with marble tops; mahogany and rosewood wardrobes; mahogany and rosewood bookcases; mahogany and rosewood secretaries; mahogany and rosewood sideboards; mahogany and rosewood extension tables; mahogany and rosewood pier tables; mahogany and rosewood work tables; mahogany and rosewood dining tables; mahogany and rosewood breakfast tables; mahogany and rosewood loo tables; mahogany and rosewood pembroke tables; mahogany and rosewood cheval glasses; mahogany and rosewood pier glasses; mahogany and rosewood hall stands; mahogany and rosewood hall chairs; mahogany and rosewood hall settees; mahogany and rosewood hall tables; mahogany and rosewood hall mirrors; mahogany and rosewood hall racks; mahogany and rosewood hall lamps; mahogany and rosewood hall clocks; mahogany and rosewood hall carpets; mahogany and rosewood hall oil cloths; mahogany and rosewood hall mats; mahogany and rosewood hall rugs; mahogany and rosewood hall screens; mahogany and rosewood hall curtains; mahogany and rosewood hall cornices; mahogany and rosewood hall curtain poles; mahogany and rosewood hall curtain pins; mahogany and rosewood hall curtain rings; mahogany and rosewood hall curtain tassels; mahogany and rosewood hall curtain fringes; mahogany and rosewood hall curtain gimps; mahogany and rosewood hall curtain braids; mahogany and rosewood hall curtain cords

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Great Success of the Expedition to Celina, Tenn.

A Large Amount of Rebel Stores Destroyed, and Ninety Rebels Killed.

Affairs at Vicksburgh and Vicinity.

The Blockade Run by a Large Number of Transports.

Hard Fighting Expected on the Coldwater.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25.

The following dispatch from Major-Gen. BURNSIDE has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

CINCINNATI, April 23, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

The following dispatch has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, April 22, 1863.

The expedition to Celina was entirely successful. Col. GRAHAM reports through Gen. HOBSON that they destroyed the town, 100,000 pounds of bacon, 40,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of corn, 100 barrels of whisky, 100 barrels of flour, a considerable quantity of sugar, coffee, tea, salt and other stores, and forty boats, which had been used in transporting from Burkesville, and other points on the Cumberland. The rebels report a loss of ninety killed, but Col. GRAHAM, commander of the expedition, is of the opinion that the number is greater. We had one wounded and one missing. The result is highly creditable to the troops engaged. Indeed it was a perfect success. Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

MEMPHIS, April 23.

The steamer *Planet* has arrived from below, and brings later intelligence from Vicksburgh. On Monday night, fifteen transports ran the blockade and are now below Warrenton. The casualties are not known.

MEMPHIS, April 23.

SIX more transports have recently been successful in running the blockade. They are the *Tigress, Empress City, Moderator, Anglo-Saxon, Cheeseman* and *Harrison*. The casualties are not known.

The *Fred Stone* and *A. D. Hine* have taken two double-deck sailboats through the Duckport Canal These boats are capable of carrying one thousand men each. Transports now run by Warrenton without difficulty, the batteries being silenced.

Gen. BANKS' army is at Point Coupee, on the south bank of Red River, and opposite Bayou Sara.

Northern papers are not allowed in Gen. GRANT's army at present. The transports have returned from the Yazoo expedition unsuccessful.

The rebels under the command of Gen. WOOD were attacked by Brig.-Gen. DODGE, with a part of the command of Major-Gen. HURLBUT, at Bear Creek, and driven confusedly to Crany Creek. Gen. DODGE now occupies Bear Creek.

The situation of affairs in the neighborhood of the Coldwater is unchanged. Skirmishing still continues. The rebels report that BUTLER has been reduced to the ranks.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Dispatches to the Chattanooga Rebel.

JACKSON, Friday, April 17.

Eight boats passed Vicksburgh last night; one was burned, two disabled, but five were successful.

It is rumored that the canal from Milliken's Bend reaches the Mississippi near New-Carthage.

It is believed that the Yankees are constructing batteries opposite Vicksburgh.

The bridge over Big Black River has been burned. Vicksburgh will be attacked in ten days. All Yankee officers absent are ordered to report opposite Vicksburgh. Sixty-four steamers have left Memphis for Vicksburgh with soldiers and negroes. No papers are allowed below Cairo. The Yankees are fortifying the railroad north of Memphis.

VICKSBURGH, Friday, April 17.

Two guns of the Yankee battery on the Peninsula opened on this city, this morning, at 9 o'clock, and fired thirty-three times. Four prisoners from the boat sunk last night were brought in to-day, and say the transport *Henry Clay* was sunk and a gunboat was burned. The remainder of the expedition, they say, will come down to-night. The battery on the peninsula ceased firing late this P. M. No damage was done.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, April 17.

News from Memphis says thirteen regiments are to be sent to Mississippi to act as cavalry. Corinth, it is reported, has been largely reinforced. Thirty thousand men have been sent over via Tennessee River. The Yazoo fleet have gone down the Mississippi. A large cavalry force passed Memphis, it is supposed for Tennessee River. The Mississippi is falling two feet daily at Memphis.

JACKSON, Miss., Sunday, April 19.

Gen. STEVENSON reports that the enemy's batteries opposite Vicksburgh, opened on the morning of the 17th. Two 32-pounder Parrott and three casemates are visible with a telescope from Vicksburgh.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, April 15.

A party of Albion men from this city proceeded in an open barge to the mouth of the Mississippi, and captured a tow-boat with property valued at $200,000. They were fired upon by the blockaders, but received no injury. KIRBY SMITH is at Shreveport, La.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHWESTERN NEWS

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 25.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 25.

Advices from below state that there has been a cessation of fighting on the Coldwater. During the fighting thus far the National loss has been small. One Colonel is reported killed, but his name has not yet been ascertained.

Rebel reports say that Gen. LOVELL has arrived from Fort Pemberton with several thousand men and reinforced Gen. CHALMERS. Some hard fighting was anticipated.

Several houses were burned at Hernando on the 21st inst.

It is reported that Holly Springs has been reoccupied by the Federals.

The steamer *Prima Donna*, from Vicksburgh, arrived at Memphis on the 23d inst.

When our gunboats and transports ran the rebel blockade of Vicksburgh, all went past the Warrenton batteries but the *Forest Queen*, which being disabled put in at the mouth of the lower canal for repairs. On Tuesday she ran by the Warrenton batteries and gained the fleet. Not a gun was fired at her.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 23d, reports a fight at Tuscumbia and claims a victory.

The Tullahoma correspondent of the *Rebel* says from present indications, the campaign in Middle Tennessee will soon open in earnest. In pursuance of a recent order of BRAGG, all tents and extra baggage are sent to the rear, only three flies being reserved to every hundred men.

A special dispatch from Stanford, Ky., says Capt. STOVER, of the Forty-fourth Ohio, with 150 men, attacked a body of the enemy below Rockhold, on the Williamsburgh Road, on the 23d, and, killing 4 and capturing 9, drove the enemy across the river. We sustained no loss.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 25.

Memphis dispatches of the 22d inst. make no mention of a repulse to the Federal troops on the Coldwater, as reported in the Richmond *Whig* of the 21st inst., on the authority of the Jackson, Miss., Telegraph.

According to the last information obtained, there has been no fighting of consequence on the Coldwater, or near Hernando, since the fight of Saturday and Sunday last, in which the rebels were driven back.

Dispatches say that several houses were burned at Hernando on the 21st inst.

It was reported from rebel sources that Gen. LOVELL had arrived from Fort Pemberton with several thousand troops to reinforce Gen. CHALMERS, and considerable hard fighting was expected.

INTERESTING FROM MURFREESBORO.

MURFREESBORO, Saturday, April 25.

Advices from Nashville state that the citizens notified by the order of Gen. ROSECRANS to go South, have almost without exception acted to be sent North.

All their advices from their friends in rebeldom urge them to this course. They say the South is rapidly going to ruin and destruction.

The Nashville rebels are firmly convinced that the rebellion is in the last stages of "galloping consumption."

The large number of refugees who have taken advantage of the appearance of Gen. REYNOLDS at McMinnville to leave, state that it is impossible to subsist there. They quote flour at $60 a barrel, and ladies' shoes at $35 a pair.

Gen. CHEATHAM is reported to have a command in Gen. POLK's corps, and Gen HARDEE is stated to be strongly fortifying Shelbyville. The position is not difficult of approach from the North.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 23d inst. gives the following details of Gen. REYNOLDS' expedition:

It says his force consisted of 5,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery, and states that at the same time a similar force advanced on the war track. It does not think that this means a general advance, as it would be dividing a great army into two, operating nearly 300 miles apart.

A dispatch from Tullahoma, dated the 21st instant, says:

"Gen. BRAGG is rapidly mobilizing his army. His men are in good condition and high spirits. He has ordered the troops to relieve themselves of all unnecessary camp equipage and baggage, so as to be ready for a march."

The *Rebel* also announces the passage, by the Legislature of Georgia, of an act authorizing the State to make an appropriation to meet the Confederate Debt, the same to be subject to the vote of the people at the next October election.

The *Rebel* also announces the passage, by the rebel Congress, of an act excluding from the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments all persons liable to do military duty, and Gen. BRAGG publishes an order in accordance with this act.

Vicksburgh correspondance gives a fine description of the passage of the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh by our gunboats and transports.

The particulars of the destruction of the *Queen of the West* and *Diana* in Grand Lake are also given.

A shell from the *Calhoun* ignited the powder in the hold of the *Queen of the West*, which communicated to the magazine and caused her to blow up, killing thirty men. We afterward captured one hundred and eighty prisoners, among them Capt. CHARLES FELLER, commanding the *Queen of the West*. The rebels then destroyed the *Diana* to prevent her falling into our hands.

The same dispatch says that one division of Gen. BANKS' army under Gen. EMORY has advanced to within six miles of Franklin, and is cooperating with Gens. WEITZEL and GROVER, seriously threatening the capture of the rebel force on Grand Lake. The gunboats are cooperating with Gen. BANKS.

There are rumors here that the army of Gen. BRAGG has received large reinforcements.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

The Visit of Adj't-Gen. Thomas to Gen. Grant's Army—Speculations as to its Fortest—Flags of Truce—Rebel Officers fond of National Whisky—Favorable Progress of the New Canal, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR VICKSBURGH, Friday, April 10, 1863.

The permanent want of sensation heretofore experienced in this vicinity promises to be relieved temporarily by a visit from that great military headsman, Adj't-Gen. THOMAS, and of course there is much curiosity, and, I doubt not, no little alarm, among a certain few here, concerning the real object of his visit. Ostensibly he comes to officer negro regiments, and take the preliminary steps toward marshaling the African race into line, and assigning them a position in the procession of American freemen.

But those who witnessed the advent of Gen. THOMAS in Missouri during the hundred days of FREMONT, and who know how pleased, apparently, he was with everything, and yet how soon thereafter the blood of the Pathfinder dyed the sawdust of the Administrative scaffold, will not be likely to regard the *apparent* as having an intimate connection with the *real* objects of his visit. There will be speeches, iced champagne, reviews and much good fellowship, but after these—"the Judgment."

I suppose that the country is getting somewhat anxious relative to Vicksburgh, and is desirous of knowing whether the two months' labor expended in this vicinity has been judiciously and economically applied. It would also be glad, undoubtedly, to ascertain what has been the nett advantages to the National cause of all the canals and graves that have been dug, the Federal gunboats and rams sunk and captured, the Bayous explored, and the time and money expended in conducting, thus far, the "siege of Vicksburgh. Gen. THOMAS, while mustering in our chief allies, will run his eye over the debt and credit side of the transaction, and be able to strike a balance. If unfavorable, the next step taken to square the account will be the fashionable and favorite one of changing commanders; but even this, potential and customary as it is, will never accure from this point the reduction of Vicksburgh, unless our cause be aided by some lucky accident not within the limits of either probability or prescience.

If we continue to stay here, a thunder storm may take to rebel imagination the form of Federal attack, and induce them to run away as it did at New-Madrid; or, deceived as to our numbers and intentions, they may astound us by a surrender as they did at Fort Donaldson; or, seized by some sudden panic, they may flee where no Federal man pursueth, as we are assured in Divine Writ, will be done by the "Wicked;" but, unless something of this kind occur, I have no hope of success from this base of operations. Change of Commanders will not effect it, unless, at the same time, there be effected a change in the river, whereby there will be sufficient dry land created to enable us to approach the City and erect batteries. Gen. GRANT has the confidence of the army, and is surrounded by a sufficient corps of first-class military advisers, tolerable him to do everything which can or should be done under the circumstances.

The principal occurrence of the last week or so has been the daily exchange of courtesies, under the name of flag of truce, between the Unionists and rebels. The nominal business is the exchange of prisoners; but the real object amounts to but little more than an exchange of newspapers, and an endeavor on the part of thirsty rebel officers to obtain a supply of National whisky. Each boat that goes down takes a demijohn of Bourbon, which is freely dispensed to the gray-coated damnation that meets us at the Point. One can imagine the delight with which a Confederate officer receives the information that he has been selected to meet the National steamer, and the disappointment that falls upon those who find themselves compelled to remain behind. However, as there is a conference nearly every day, and the attendance from Vicksburgh numbers usually from three to a half-dozen, the chances are that ere long the entire commissioned rebel element in Vicksburgh will have tasted of National hospitality, and slaked its thirst at the National fountains.

The last boat that came up brought some gentlemen anxious to find the grave of a son of Lieut. MAURY. Some time since our soldiers captured a civilian found lurking around the camps, and as he was sick, he was sent to a hospital boat. He soon after died, and, like many of our soldiers, was placed in a hole, covered up, with nothing to mark the name or secure the identity of the deceased. Thus this shameless traitor's son, under the odium of being a spy, died in national hands, wasindebted to national sympathy for attention during his sickness, and for the last services paid to humanity; and now, in an unknown grave, he sleeps side by side with the despised Yankee—with those whom both himself and father have labored to betray.

Speaking of justice and graves suggests that this county has a horror awaiting the return of its people to their homes that will overlastingly recall their treasons, and carry with it a silent but sure retribution. Upon almost every foot of the lawn that surrounds his house, in his very yard, beneath the shaded piazza where he smoke rolls from secesh heads, along the gates enters to-day, the planter will find the graves of the invader. The beauty of his home is gone forever; death has visited it in his absence and sowed the seeds of what will yield him a lasting crop of horrors. Gentle twilight and solemn night will bring with them the thousand nameless fears which clewier around the resting-place of the dead, while each returning day will reveal to him the sunken graves and actual hideousness of his surroundings. The superstition to which all humanity is subject will provide a punishment for the traitors who have occupied this county and for their posterity; it will fill darkness with indefinable terrors, it will swell the chorus of the storm with ghostly voices, and crowd the sleeping and waking hours with various unknown shapes and things of dread.

None of the plantations of this vicinity are being cultivated. The owners have either fled the country or else find it impossible, under existing circumstances, to proceed with their ordinary business. Several planters living in the vicinity of Milliken's Bend called upon Gen. GRANT with a view of seeing if something could not be done to enable them to "put in" a crop the present season. Of course the General was willing to do everything in his power; and, in fact, did all he could do, in giving them written safeguards, and promising them whatever protection he could afford them.

Thus far, nothing has resulted of an encouraging character. If a planter gathered a few mules and negroes together, and commenced work, in less than a week his mules would be a dozen miles distant, ridden off by some marauding patriots, while his negroes, coaxed away by the same parties, would be distributed through the various camps, engaged in the profitable and laborious operation of eating Government rations, or slapping flies on the sunny side of some hut or fence. As in all armies, there is in this a great number of men who, the very dregs of society at home, enlisted solely that they might with greater impunity carry on their trades of robbery and murder. It is to these fellows that this section is indebted for its thousands of blackened chimneys; for deeds of robbery and murder, and for a thousand other operations whose particular recital would make one's blood tingle with shame at the fact of being of the same species with these atrocious scoundrels. It is by them that all attempts of the commander to encourage residents to pursue their ordinary business have been thus far rendered useless. To them the forcing of a safeguard is of as little consequence as picking a lock, ravishing a woman, cutting a throat, or hanging an old man up by the arms till he revealed where his valuables were hidden—they commit any or all of these crimes without the slightest compunction of conscience, and sometimes with impunity as regards consequences to themselves.

The new canal is progressing finely, and will probably be a success to the extent of enabling us to convey supplies in safety to the blockading fleet below Vicksburgh. It will be finished in about a week.

The force that started for Carthage has reached, as near that place as high water will permit. An insignificant break or two with guerrillas was all that occurred to give interest to their march.

GALWAY.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF RADZKY.

The Murderer of Fellmer Discovered and His Guilt Proven.

The trial of RADZKY for the murder of FELLMER, which has been pending a long time in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, was concluded yesterday afternoon. On Friday Mr. SIDNEY STEWART summed up on behalf of the prisoner; and, during the course of his argument, contended that if the murder was committed at the boat-house in Gowanus Bay, as held by the prosecution, but which they had failed to prove, then the case was beyond the jurisdiction of the criminal authorities of Kings County, and the prisoner was triable in New-York County. His theory was, that FELLMER had been plied with wine at the house occupied by Miss PFLAUM and Mrs. MARX in East Broadway, and that he was murdered there and by them—that RADZKY had nothing to do with the actual commission of the deed, but might possibly have had a guilty knowledge of the fact.

Mr. STEWART was followed by Mr. EDWIN JAMES, who eloquently alluded to the enormity and mysterious nature of the crime committed, and then went on to show, in opposition to the theory of the prosecution, that the dead body of a man, suddenly plunged in the water, could not float until such time when the gases would generate and putrefaction commence. A body would then become buoyant and float, but it was utterly at variance with all medical authorities that a sound, healthy body could float upon the surface of the water. The murder, it was held, had been committed on Friday night, and on the following Tuesday afternoon the body was found on dry land on the Jersey shore. The wounds were probed and the blood flowed freshly. It was not coagulated and mortification had not set in. This went to show that the murder was committed much nearer the scene of the discovery of the body than the boat-house in Gowanus Bay. The stabs were nineteen in number, near the region of the heart, and these many stabs were never inflicted by a man, but by a woman. The cuts were all parallel—they had not been made in an upright position, but inflicted while FELLMER, drunk with wine, was lying on one of those five beds in the room occupied by the two women. The deceased was a large, powerful man, between forty-five and fifty years of age, and a mere boy like the prisoner could not have inflicted these wounds in a standing position without some evidence of a struggle—torn clothes or scratched face. A man of FELLMER's proportions could have held the prisoner across his knees without much of an effort. The prisoner had, doubtless, been indiscreet, had made many conflicting statements, which were to be reconciled with the apparent fact that he was under the influence of these women and other parties, and tried to screen them from just punishment of their crime.

S. D. MORRIS, Esq., the District-Attorney, made the closing argument on behalf of the people. He denied the proposition advanced by the defence that a dead body thrown in the water would always sink, and quoted several cases from text-books in support of his argument. He reviewed the evidence in detail and at great length, contending that it was impossible that FELLMER could have been killed in a house filled with persons, and carried through populous streets to the river without any one knowing it. His theory was that RADZKY plied FELLMER with wine and induced him to walk to Carroll-street bridge, and having secured the stiletto which deceased was known to have carried in his pock. et, inflicted the fatal wounds. This done he pushed him overboard, which was the work of an instant—while falling, FELLMER dropped his cane and spectacles, which RADZKY picked up and ran to the house, where he arrived in a state of perspiration. His appearance and action on his return, his contradictory statements, and all the other circumstances connected with the case, pointed as clearly to the prisoner at the bar as the murderer as the needle to the pole.

The arguments on both sides having concluded, the Judge announced that he would charge the jury at 9¾ o'clock yesterday morning.

At the appointed hour the Court convened, and Judge BROWN proceeded to charge the jury; he occupied one hour and a half, carefully reviewing the testimony. He said that the responsibility of convicting the prisoner on the evidence presented rested with the jury. They were to determine whether the evidence was sufficient to establish his guilt. He would give them directions by which they might be governed in considering the evidence produced. If they did not find the proof on any point positive, they must pass it by. The evidence was entirely circumstantial. So far as known, no eye save that of the Creator saw the deed committed. But it would be a strange provision of law if there could be no conviction except upon positive testimony. If such were the case then ninety-nine out of every hundred criminals might go free. Cases were on record where convictions were had on purely circumstantial evidence, and he cited several instances, in one of which the evidence was similar to this case. The property of the murdered man being found in the possession of the murderer. All the evidence must lead to the conclusion to establish guilt in such case. The points they were to consider were, first, had there been a murder? in the next place they must be satisfied that the crime had been committed in the county of Kings, and lastly, whether RADZKY committed the murder. They must also be satisfied as to the date and time of the murder, which the prosecution has fixed between 9 and 10 o'clock on Friday night, the 10th of October, 1861. The Judge then referred to the evidence of the arrival of FELLMER in this country, his intimacy with the two women, ALBERTINA PFLAUM and her sister, Mrs. MARX, and the subsequent proceeding of his going to Mr. FUNK's house, in Carroll-street, Brooklyn, and the finding of the body on the New-Jersey shore on the 22d of October. He thought the evidence had established the facts as to dates. The next thing for the jury to consider was whether the body found had been identified as that of FELLMER. The Judge reviewed the evidence on this point, and thought the identity of the body had been established. The evidence of Capt. BENNETT and others as to the wind and tides, and the probability of the body floating from Brooklyn to where it was found, must be considered by the jury. RADZKY started in company with PFLAUM from the house in East-Broadway on the night of the 10th of October, and the latter was known to have returned alone. RADZKY arrived at Pier 1 about 2 o'clock; he had evidently been running and was in a perspiration, and stated that he had parted with PFLAUM on the ferry-boat. There was evidence to show that RADZKY had left the constant companionship of PFLAUM, and it must therefore be inferred that he had abundant opportunity to commit the deed. The jury must determine as to the motive. The contradictory statements of the prisoner in regard to FELLMER were reviewed. It was shown that immediately upon reaching the house in Carroll-st., RADZKY began to appropriate FELLMER's property to his own use, and offered some articles for sale. He was found in possession of FELLMER's watch, which RADZKY said he had brought from Germany. Had he taken the property and run away, it would have looked as though he feared FELLMER's return, but it was clear that RADZKY did not expect him back. His subsequent efforts to induce Mrs. SCHUWERER not to go and see the body, and the offers of money to her; RADZKY's subsequent flight to St. Louis, and the assumption of another name, constituted circumstantial evidence of a character tending to establish the strongest presumption of guilt.

The jury retired at half-past ten o'clock; at eleven o'clock they returned to Court with a verdict of "guilty."

Judge STEWART, the prisoner's counsel, said he should move for an arrest of judgment, if the District Attorney pressed for judgment in the case now.

District Attorney MORRIS said he should not move for judgment until the next term of the Court, four weeks hence.

The jury were discharged, and the Court adjourned.

The prisoner was then removed to the health office, where his wife was awaiting him. He had maintained a very hopeful demeanor during the trial, and heard the verdict unmoved; but when he saw his wife, who was much affected, RADZKY's fortitude gave way; he went off in a swoon, followed by hysterical spasms, in which he would cry out, "Oh Lord, can you stand this," "My heart is broke." In this condition he was carried by the officers back to the jail, followed by his weeping wife.

Mrs. RADZKY has been a constant attendant upon the proceedings. She was formerly a servant in the family of the Sheriff of Monmouth County, and was married to the unfortunate prisoner during his confinement.

Thus this case, which has for so long a time baffled the ingenuity of the detectives and the majesty of the law, is ended, and a conclusion has been reached in a Kings County Court, which is creditable to the efforts of the Prosecuting Attorney and to the jurors who, in these peculiarly sympathetic times, have had the courage to call things by their right names.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN FIRST-AVENUE.

Soap and Candle Factory Entirely Consumed—$200,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

The extensive soap and candle factory of ALLAN HAY & Co., No. 39, First-avenue, was entirely consumed by fire last evening. The fire originated in the rear of the building, from some cause at present not ascertained, and spread with such rapidity that the roof fell in about half an hour afterward. The firemen were promptly on hand, but could only confine the flames to the building, and save those adjoining. The entire stock, as well as the edifice itself was completely destroyed. Messrs. HAY & Co. estimate their loss on stock to be $100,000, and on machinery to be $45,000. The building is also owned by them, the loss on the same being estimated at $30,000. These amounts are partially covered by insurance, to the extent of $75,000, divided among the following Companies: Merchants', Exchange, Pacific, Excelsior, Williamsburgh City, Stuyvesant, Relief, Brevoort, Lenox, Commercial, Commonwealth, New-Amsterdam, Phœnix, Brooklyn, Atlantic, American, Jersey City, American Exchange, Ruiger's, Importers and Traders', St. Mark's, Citizens' and Bowery.

Building No. 37, occupied by E. A. HAWKINS, was destroyed. Loss $4,000. Some other buildings received trifling damage. Building No. 35 First-avenue, occupied by Mr. GEORGE WARD, was damaged about $500. The fire burned up very brightly, the building being filled from top to bottom with combustible material, and a large concourse of people assembled to witness it. It is only four weeks ago that a similar establishment, owned by MITCHELL & Co., on the next corner above the building of Messrs. HAY & Co., was burned out, resulting in a loss of about $100,000. Fire Marshal BAKER was on the ground shortly after the fire broke out last evening, and commenced an investigation as to the cause of the conflagration, but had ascertained nothing definite owing to the lateness of the hour. The investigation will be continued to-morrow.

Recapture of the Tubal Cain.

POWDER AND ARMS FOUND ON BOARD—TWO OF HER OFFICERS SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

The steamer *Tubal Cain*, which was captured on July 24, 1862, while attempting to run the blockade, has been resseized by the Federal authorities in this City, under peculiar circumstances. When the vessel and cargo was sold, it appears, prominent parties purchased her and put a cargo on board, with the object of running the blockade. Information of this extraordinary treasonable adventure, however, was communicated to Washington, and the vessel was at once seized. She is now lying at a dock on the East River, and her decks are guarded by a patrol from the Fourth Artillery. A few days since laborers were employed to remove her cargo. They found a considerable quantity of military caps and clothing concealed in the vessel. Yesterday morning arms were discovered in trunks with a "false bottom," and kegs of powder, as alleged, were found concealed in barrels of flour. Only two officers were found on board the steamer when she was resseized, whose names are reported to be SUTTON and BLOOMS, and they have been sent to Fort Lafayette.

The Packet Ship Manhattan Supposed to be Lost.

LIST OF HER OFFICERS AND PASSENGERS.

The packet ship *Manhattan*, having left Liverpool for New-York, on the 23d of December last, and not having been heard from, is generally considered as lost. The following is a correct list of her officers and passengers:

OFFICERS.—Captain, Thomas Dixon; 1st Mate, George Nelson; 2d Mate, Robert Wacher; Steward, James Wilbican; Cook, Jesse Osborn.

PASSENGERS.—George Rabole, Patrick Mahon, John Murphy, Frank Dykeman, Thomas Geoghegan, Michael McNamara, John Sowsley, Cornelius Langley, Patrick Gill, William Conway, John Morton, Joseph Lynch, Michael McGee, George Knell, Simon Doherty, Catherine Casey, Ann Montgomery, Sarah Montgomery, James Darragh, Smith Green, Henry Brannagan, Mary Donnegan, Ellen Joyce, Mary McDonough, Ann Denny, Margaret Power, Andrew Kane, Francis Green, Michael Tighe, Peter Tighe, Michael McDonough, James Hall, Geo. Hall, Alex. Barhill, Thomas Wilson, Stephen Brookhurst, Henry Harrington, Sarah Harrington, John McCormick, Francis Kane, Thomas McCabe, Ellen McCabe, Mary Ann McCabe, infant; Thomas Lamb, Mary Lamb, Michael Driscoll.

Court of General Sessions.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Recorder HOFFMAN passed sentence upon several convicts for minor offences, after which the Grand Jury came into Court with the following presentment:

The Grand Jury have, during their present session, visited the Halls of Justice, (Tombs,) of which Mr. Charles Sutton is Warden; the Bellevue Hospital, of which Mr. Jas. R. Witte is Warden; the Nursery on Randall's Island, of which Mr. Wm. H. Stevens is Warden; the House of Refuge, of which Mr. Jones is Superintendent; the Asylum for the Insane on Blackwell's Island, of which Dr. Ranney is Resident Physician and Superintendent; the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, of which Mr. Jas. Fitch is Superintendent; the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, of which Mr. Nehemiah P. Anderson is Warden, and the Penitentiary and the Island Hospital on Blackwell's Island, of which Mr. Joseph Kean is Warden.

The Grand Jury take great pleasure in recording the satisfaction they experienced in visiting these institutions. The cleanliness, ventilation and good order which prevails throughout all of them, with a perfection and to a degree which show conclusively they must be the daily habit and every-day life in all of them, has given the Jury an assurance that they must be well managed in all respects. The observance of the inmates from the decoiate little children, who were evidently living happy and improving lives in the nursery, to the aged and infirm paupers who were either spending the last of their declining days in the Almshouse, and breathing their last in the comfortable, well ventilated wards of the Hospital, all exhibited kind, firm and judicious benevolence. On so short a visit little could be examined in detail, but the general appearance of everything—the atmosphere which breathed in all these great establishments caused the Grand Jury to leave them with a feeling of great satisfaction, and of pride, as New-Yorkers, to see their City graced with such monuments of intelligent benevolence.

GEO. F. ALLEN, Foreman.

The Recorder thanked the jury for the faithful manner in which they had discharged their duties, and discharged them for the term.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

On Friday there arrived in this City over 200 sick and wounded soldiers, who were brought from the hospitals in Philadelphia. The hospital steamer *Thomas F. Way* met them at Jersey City, took them on board, furnished them with a beautiful dinner, and before nightfall landed them safely at Pier Schuyler.

After a few days' rest, as they are mostly from New-England, New-York and New-Jersey, they will be distributed, under the direction of Surgeon McDOUGALL, Medical Director of the Department of the East, to the hospitals in the States nearest their own homes. About 500 more are expected from Washington to-morrow.

Successful Scientific Lecture.

The possibility of making truly Scientific Lectures popular and profitable seems to be demonstrated in the success of Professor DOREMUS' course on "The Atmosphere." It is hence as well in Brooklyn as it did here; and closed with the friend of the people on Thursday evening last. He is to deliver there, the Eclectic course of two Lectures, which he gave at Clinton Hall, and they are announced for Monday and Wednesday nights next. It is a public benefit that is elevate the tone of our popular entertainments, and we bid the lecturer God speed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following appointments and resignations were made in the Police Department during the past week:

Appointments: Jason Moore, to the First Precinct; Patrick D. Byrnes, Second; John J. McGill, Fourth; Wm. H. Sutton, Tenth; Geo. Lonsdale, Henry C. Slott, and Joseph S. Beach, Fourteenth; John McCormick, Fifteenth; and Isaac P. Wilkins, Twenty-fourth. *Resignations:* Joseph A. Weir, of the Second; Joseph Flock, (Doorman,) Third; George W. Knight, Fourteenth, and Edward Fitzgerald, of the Eighteenth.

A DARING STREET ROBBERY.—JAMES SHAUMAN, *alias* JAMES SHARKEY was brought before Justice KELLY yesterday, charged with having been guilty of robbing Miss AGNES E. JONES, of her pocket-book containing $85. It seems that the accused met Miss JONES in Broadway, near Bleecker-street, when he snatched her pocket-book from her hand and tried to make his escape with it. He was soon after arrested and a portion of the money was recovered by officer WILBERT of the Fifteenth Precinct. Justice KELLY committed the accused in default of $1,000 bail.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of HERMAN BATSON, a soldier of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers. The deceased was found by the Police of the Thirty-first Precinct in a pond near the corner of Eighty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue. The testimony showed that BATSON, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, threw himself into the water, and was drowned before any one could rescue him. He was a native of Germany and about 37 years of age.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, April 20, 1863—Present, Commissioners DRAPER, BELL and MORGAN—the subject of enlarging the facilities at Bellevue Hospital for the benefit of the poor of this City, for the treatment of specialties, viz: The eye, ear, nervous and skin diseases, was under consideration, and being deemed of much importance to those who come under their charge in affording all proper treatment to the afflicted, and extending the usefulness of the institution, and in order to elicit all information in respect thereto, the following communication was transmitted by the President to the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1863.

Isaac Wood, M. D., President Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital:

SIR: The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction respectfully ask the action of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital upon the following interrogaries, and request a report embracing their views and opinions touching the points hereafter referred to:

The desire of the Commissioners is to do their duty in advancing all proper means to place the poor who are obliged to seek refuge in the hospitals under their charge upon the best footing consistent with their condition, and make available all the developments under the advance and progress of medical science.

1. The inquiry is general. Cannot the objects referred to be advanced by the establishment of *Specialties* in the organization of the Medical Board, such as for the treatment of the eye, the ear, nervous diseases and skin diseases?

2. Are there other diseases *and Specialties* that should be regarded as important to *treat by themselves* under similar provisions?

3. Please report your objections to either one of the *Specialties* referred to, or all of them separately.

4. You will also inform us whether a monthly comparative statement of the quantities used of liquors and medicines of prominent use and extraordinary expenditure would not, in all probability, lead to a more uniform prescription and much reduced consumption.

The number of the gentlemen who are actively engaged in the duties which a connection with this Board involves, will please make a record of their Island Hospital service, separate from that of Bellevue Hospital, to enable us to judge of the propriety of asking a classification of the Board, to the end that the whole treatment of patients may not too largely devolve on the young and inexperienced, who compose the Resident Staff of Blackwell's Island.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER, President.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to April 24:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on April 17	160	105	265
Admitted to April 24	26	18	34
Discharged, cured or relieved	31	18	49
Died	2	7	9
Remaining at date	153	98	251

Males, 233; females, 18.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUPPOSED DEATH BY FOUL MEANS.—Coroner FARRAR, of Jersey City, commenced an inquest on Friday night, upon the body of MOSES SHAY, an old man residing in South 7th-st., who died on Thursday morning. About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night last, deceased was found lying insensible on the side-walk in Newark-av., with a gash on his cheek, and his eyes blackened and swollen from bruises. He was removed to the station-house, and when an attempt was made to rouse him the only words he uttered were: "I did not deserve it." He was sent home, and died on Thursday morning. A young woman named Brown, residing at No. 235 Newark-av., testified that about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night last, while standing in front of her house, she saw two men engaged in a fight, and one of them fell to the ground; the other man then rushed after her, when she escaped into the house; soon afterward she saw the same man walking up the street, on the opposite side. It was also shown that deceased had attended a wake that evening, and was intoxicated. The inquest was adjourned until Wednesday evening.

ANOTHER RAILROAD GRANT.—The Common Council of Jersey City held a special meeting on Friday night for the purpose of taking action on the railroad matters before the Board. After a lengthy discussion a resolution was adopted allowing the Jersey City and Hoboken Company to have the use of the rails of the Jersey City and Bergen Company by paying one-half of the cost of constructing the road from Jersey-avenue to the ferry, and to pay an equal share for the repairs, &c. An ordinance was then taken up and finally adopted, granting to the Jersey City and Bergen Company the right to lay a branch track commencing at the junction of Newark-avenue and Bay-street, to run through Bay-street, Erie-street, South Second-street, Provost-street to Pavonia-avenue, and thence to the Long Dock Ferry. The latter project met with strong opposition, and every effort was made to prevent the final adoption of the ordinance, but after discussing the matter until a late hour it was put through by a vote of 13 to 4.

ANOTHER HORSE RAILROAD.—Mr. E. A. STEVENS has commenced the construction of a horse railroad from West Hoboken, for the running of cars to Jersey City and Hoboken. From West Hoboken the track will run parallel with the Paterson Plank road, connecting with the Hoboken and Hudson City Road near the creek at the foot of Grove-street, and from thence a branch track will be laid to connect with the Jersey City and Hoboken Road. In consequence of a large amount of grading to be done on the Hoboken hill, the road will not be completed before the first of September.

A GOOD MEMORY depends first, on the faculties whose function is to remember; secondly, on good health, good digestion, good circulation, &c. For advice on this subject, and for full written description of character, call on FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only materi., which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 25—In steamship *Bremen, for Hamburg*, &c.—Mrs. H. Sampson, two children and servant; Oscar Sampson, Wm. Fowler, Miss Susanna Roebuhen, Richard Cornelsen and lady, Charles Gebensbeck, Dr. Bernhardorff, lady and son, Wm. Vonschelz, lady and three children; Theresa Hall, C. W. Ruepsecht, Mrs. H. Weyhe and four children, Miss M. Weyhe, Matthew Fox, Sarah Cohen, Albert Kinney, James Wagner, Mrs. Thekla Koch and two children, Mrs. Pauline Schmitze and child, J. Leon, lady and son, Mrs. H. Heymann and four children, Miss Marie Steinhauser, Mrs. Anna Frankens and two children, John Bell, Friederick Lutz, John Wenger, A. Hellwenke, Mrs. Miss Harris, Mrs. Nevins, New-York; A. Rosenwig, H. Schatz, Sr., Falkenbach, Miguel Salas, lady and child, Porto Rico; Mrs. E. Dalton